

HOME NEWS

Minister asks AUEW to reconsider its rejection of phase 3

From The Jones
Labour Reporter
Birmingham

Britain's second largest union was urged yesterday by Mr. Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, to support the Government in its efforts to achieve a third year of wage restraint by agreement with the unions.

He told the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers' national conference at Bournemouth that a return to free collective bargaining would increase unemployment, make inflation more difficult to control, and restrict industrial growth.

Last week the union's dominant engineering section rejected a phase three pay policy and committed Mr. Hugh Scanlon, its president, to argue against wage restraint at talks between the Government and the TUC.

But Mr. Varley made clear that he would like the union to reconsider its attitude when negotiating pay on behalf of its 1,400,000 members.

"I genuinely believe that it is in our interests to agree to phase three," he said. "If we do not have agreement for a third year then inflation will get worse, industry will suffer, jobs will be lost, and we shall be in a worse position."

The industrial strategy being worked out by the Government...

Mr. Varley congratulated the union for sticking to the first two phases of wage restraint policy and defended the Government's programme of equalisation legislation during the past three and a half years.

The Government's main aim was to implement the strategy to ensure higher real wages, provide better social services and more jobs. A 1 per cent improvement in Britain's performance in world trade would create 400,000 jobs, he said.

"We must be given time. If we do not get the chance, then the alternative is too horrible to contemplate." The country must be saved from Mrs. Thatcher.

Later, the delegates urged the Government to revise its industrial strategy to reduce the "unacceptable level of unemployment". The resolution called for import controls, a wealth tax, extension of nationalisation, more public spending, a shorter working week, and early retirement.

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Private Eye settlement may cost it £30,000

By Marcel Berlins

A full-page advertisement in the Evening Standard yesterday has ended a bitter legal dispute in which about 90 writs were issued by Sir James Goldsmith, the financier, arising from items about him in *Private Eye*, the satirical magazine.

During the past 13 months there have been 10 hearings before the courts, including two applications for the removal of Mr. Richard Ingrams, editor of *Private Eye*, for contempt. He was also facing a prosecution for criminal libel, the abandonment of which will deny lawyers the resolution of a controversial legal issue that had been exciting them.

Under the settlement, *Private Eye* will pay £30,000 towards Sir James's legal costs, which have been estimated at between £50,000 and £60,000. The "Goldenballs fund", set up by *Private Eye* to offset legal costs, has brought in £40,000.

Private Eye will find itself much out of pocket. It still has to pay the costs of its own counsel and solicitors, which may amount to £40,000. There will also have to be a set-off between the costs ordered in favour of the two parties by various courts.

Mr. Ingrams has succeeded in some actions but failed in others. *Private Eye* also has to bear the cost of the advertisement in the *Evening Standard*, £2,400, which reads:

"During the past few months much publicity has been given to the litigation between Sir James Goldsmith and *Private Eye*. The history of the matter began in December, 1975, when *Private Eye* published an article which referred to the Loran altimeter as the subject of Sir James's widely publicised criminal libel proceedings against *Private Eye*. Since then there has been further litigation about whether *Private Eye* had published, or was about to publish, articles in contempt of court."

Private Eye now recognises that any suggestion in the issue of December 12, 1975, that Sir James had taken part in a criminal conspiracy was particularly serious, and wishes to make it known publicly that there was not a shred of truth in it.

Private Eye accepts that Sir James would have been entitled to what *Private Eye* said about him. He has, however, made it clear that our readers should be satisfied and he has waived his right to damages.

Some readers remember that in the summer of last year Richard Ingrams was interviewed on the BBC television programme *The Saturday Club*. He stated that *Private Eye* would sometimes publish apologies or retractions not because what it had originally published was wrong, but because *Private Eye* did not have the resources to prove it in court.

Private Eye wishes to make it absolutely clear that in such a case, and genuinely and unreservedly apologises to Sir James. In proof of this *Private Eye* has agreed to pay Sir James a substantial contribution towards his legal costs.

It has never been the intention of *Private Eye* to pursue legal or public vendettas against Sir James Goldsmith and he has our sincere assurance that we will try to do so in future issues of *Private Eye*.

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Mistakes Bill was a mistake, minister admits

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Mistaken in its estimate of the likely parliamentary support for the measure, the Government decided yesterday to drop the Acts of Parliament (Correction of Mistakes) Bill. It had been introduced in the House of Lords to establish a simple system of putting right inadvertent errors in Acts of Parliament.

Lord Elwyn-Jones, the Lord Chancellor, who published the measure 10 days ago confident that it would be widely welcomed, issued a statement a few hours after peers had learnt that it had been dropped from yesterday's business. He said: "This Bill is an administrative measure, introduced for the purpose of correcting clerical errors in Acts of Parliament. It is the best that it would have all-party support."

This belief was mistaken and some firmly held opposition to the Bill has been expressed. The Bill has no political content and therefore, in the absence of general support, the Government has decided not to proceed with it.

The Bill has been introduced last week as the third item in yesterday's Lords business, but when peers got their order

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Tories 'could win back seats from SNP'

By David Leigh
Political Editor

Mr. Edward Taylor, Conservative spokesman on Scotland, declared last night that the Tories could win back "the majority of SNP-held seats in Scotland". He was speaking in Hamilton.

The party could win another six or seven seats from Labour and Liberals if an election was held in Scotland now, he asserted. "A major assault" was being planned on the three Liberal seats, including that of the party leader, Mr. David Steel.

Those claims show a remarkable recovery of self-confidence in the Scottish Labour party, opponents of devolution won ascendancy.

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MPs fail in move for early sittings

By Peter Gifford

MPs angry because they believed that an important Commons committee was meeting in the afternoon to allow the House to adjourn early.

The dispute arose at the first meeting of the committee, which is considering the Criminal Law Bill, which may radically change the law on conspiracy, and the right to trial by jury.

When the committee set at 4.30 yesterday afternoon rather than at the more usual 10.30 am, Mr. Robert Kilroy-Silk (Ormskirk, Lab.) said: "The arrangement had been made so that the lawyers on the committee could still appear in court."

In a division, the move to have morning sittings was defeated by 15 votes to four. Among the four who voted for morning sittings was Mr. Thompson, the former Labour leader.

Mr. John, Minister of State at the Home Office, argued that there were precedents for afternoon-only sittings: for example, the Criminal Justice Act of 1967 and 1972.

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Move to cut holiday benefits for students

By Peter Healy

Students will no longer be able to claim unemployment benefit during the Christmas and Easter vacations under draft regulations being considered by the National Insurance Advisory Committee. They have until June 7 to make representations against the regulations.

The move is the latest in a series designed to remove students from social security books during the short vacations, in return for the revised grant system. It will mean single students the same amount for vacations as they would be able to draw in supplementary benefit. The Social Security (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, which received the Royal Assent on March 31, already bars students who live at home and have no dependants from receiving supplementary benefit during the Easter and Christmas vacations.

The National Union of Students is committed to fight the change outlined in the draft regulations for two reasons. First, it says, the change would deny unemployment benefit to people entitled to it because they have paid national insurance contributions while in work. Second, the Act and the draft regulations assume that students who are not receiving supplementary benefit during the Easter and Christmas vacations are not students.

Representations on the regulations should be sent to the Secretary, National Insurance Advisory Committee, Keynsham House, 220 Oxford Street, London W1R 2ET, who will issue copies of the regulations on request to a named, addressed footsack envelope.

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Photograph: Gus Wylie

The egg is one of Nature's better notions. This carton is one of man's. It cushions eggs from farm to grocer to fridge; and if one of them should crack, the goo won't drip through the carton bottom. It's water resistant.

Water resistant because it's made from a combination of the wax taken out of crude oil in one of the early refining steps, and paper pulp. Egg cartons constructed of this wax-pulp mixture are inexpensive, lightweight and highly protective. And, importantly, they put to good use a by-product of oil that might otherwise be thrown away. When you're

dealing with a resource as valuable as oil is nowadays, it simply makes good sense to use every bit of it you can. So we're always on the lookout for ideas that put more of the oil to work. (For years oil has been the key ingredient in many cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, petrochemicals, and dozens of household items you and your family use every day).

We turn out several thousand tons of wax a year at our Birkenhead Wax Emulsion Plant. Some of it goes to our good customer Hartmann Fibre, of Great Yarmouth, to make egg cartons like the one in the photo. Producing the wax for egg cartons is just one

of dozens of activities in which we are involved after nearly 100 years of doing business in Britain. As you probably know we're also a leading petrol marketer; a leading supplier of marine lubricants; a leader in aviation fuels and lubricants; and one of the important participants in the North Sea oil search. Our parent organisation is one of the half-dozen largest industrial companies in the world.

This is a business built on imagination, innovation, the willingness to take chances, and the ability to spot good ideas when they come along. Using our wax in egg cartons was a Grade A notion.

Mobil®

HOME NEWS

Four jailed over plot to blackmail the Oppenheimer family

Four Britons were jailed at the Central Criminal Court yesterday for their part in a £1m blackmail plot against members of the Oppenheimer family, the diamond merchants.

Judge McKinnon, QC, told them: "People like you should be strictly discouraged from blackmailing the rich of this or any other country. The rich were particularly vulnerable."

"It would be idle for anyone to demand a million pounds from me or threaten to kill me, but to demand it from someone who can pay it is a very different matter."

Jacqueline Holborough, aged 30, an actress, and John Malcolm, aged 31, were sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and Graham Stanford, aged 21, and Anita Sasin, aged 21, to two years.

Kenneth Wyatt, aged 52, an accountant, of Toms Lane, King's Langley, Hertfordshire, found guilty on Monday night of plotting with Fouad ("Flash Fred") Kamil, a Lebanese, and others to blackmail the family, assault members of the Anglo-American Corporation, of South Africa, and sending 10 death-threat letters, was remanded in custody for medical reports.

Miss Sasin, a clerk, of Worple Road, Wimbledon, had pleaded guilty to a blackmail charge.

Miss Holborough, of Oxford Avenue, Raynes Park; Mr Stanford, of Clarendon Road, Walthamstow; and John Mal-

colm, a driver, of Friern Park, Friern Barnet, all London, were found guilty of blackmail and assault.

Mr Jeffrey Thomas, QC, for Miss Sasin, said she was a pathetic, glib, impressionable and mentally disturbed girl who had fallen under the evil spell of Mr Kamil and been lured from her modest background by the prospects of wealth.

The judge said she had taken part in the scheme as a willing participant, and the sentence was the least he could pass.

He said that Mr Wyatt seemed incapable of distinguishing between fact and fantasy, and he wanted to know Mr Wyatt's state of health.

The judge said Miss Holborough was fascinated and mesmerized by Mr Kamil but continued to do his work and organized recruits to do his bidding.

He added: "The Oppenheimer and other directors of exactly the same protection in the public interest as anyone else, but bear in mind the vulnerability of someone who is rich to this kind of attack."

He said he would like the police officers in the case, Det Supt Joseph Bolton and his unit, to be highly commended. To others, he said, police officers were attacked in court but the present case had proved to be an example of their clearest vindication.

Many rape victims are unwilling to tell police

Although most young women are frightened of rape only just over half would report an incident to the police, a survey suggests today. No more than 42 per cent would be prepared to give evidence in court, and 37 per cent would tell their parents.

The survey, conducted by the Schlackman Research Organization, a private London-based market research company, is published in the June issue of *Honey* magazine today.

It is the second section of a two-part study into the sex lives and attitudes of single women aged between 18 and 26. A total of 290 girls were interviewed and asked about their attitudes to rape and abortion.

More than three-quarters of

them thought a rapist must be mentally sick and 69 per cent would like to see stronger penalties. But many women would be embarrassed and frightened of taking a personal matter such as rape to the courts.

The researchers said: "So very often women in court have been treated as if the fact that she was wearing a short skirt or low neckline or has made pleasant conversation or has been jolly in a public house was quite enough to suggest she had been keen to lead the rapist on."

On the question of abortion, most of the girls agreed that abortion was better than an unwanted child, but no more than a third said they would have an abortion themselves.

Dormitory in which four died 'like gas chamber'

The dormitory at an outdoor pursuits centre where four young girls died was like a gas chamber, *Glossop Magistrates' Court* was told yesterday.

Mr Geoffrey Lyndon, for the prosecution, brought the *Health and Safety Executive* case against the council.

Derbyshire County Council admitted failing to take reasonable steps to ensure that people not employed by them were not exposed to risks from the heating system at the *Turnstile Centre*, *Glossop*, last July.

The council imposed a fine of £200.

The council denied two other summonses alleging that it failed to take reasonable measures to ensure that the heating system was not a health risk to visitors to the centre or to employees.

The council's pleas were accepted by the prosecution and those two summonses were dismissed.

The girls who died were Lisa McGregor, Clare Jones, Hilary Erskine-Murray, all aged 10, and Louise Ashby aged nine, from *Bakewell*.

An inquest jury at *Buxton* last December returned verdicts of accidental death.

Mr Lyndon said the *Health and Safety at Work Act* placed responsibility on the council to ensure that people were not exposed to risks from the heating system.

He said the boiler was suitable, but there were eight faults in the installation. They were:

the heating system was installed without reference to the manufacturer's handbook and contrary to British standards; the flue pipe met the chimney at right angles, which assisted the build-up of soot;

the flue diameter was incorrect; the external stack was not insulated; there was an inlet of air to the system, leading to incomplete combustion and excess production of carbon monoxide;

a fuel regulator was wrongly set; a fan was set at the wrong speed; the council's system for inspecting the boiler was not followed.

Mr Lyndon said the boiler had not been properly maintained. The door to the girl's dormitory had been closed during the night, because of a thunderstorm. An extractor fan outside pulled fumes from the boiler house into the dormitory, in effect creating a gas chamber.

Mr Andrew Brown, for Derbyshire County Council, said it accepted responsibility.

Lords warning on congestion of legislation

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Congestion of legislation on the scale that occurred in the Lords at the end of last session would not be tolerated again, the House of Lords Select Committee on Procedure said yesterday.

To deal with 10 Bills for which they had been kept waiting, the Lords reassembled last autumn a fortnight before the Commons for a "spill-over" session, which lasted eight weeks, with late sittings on most days.

The committee says: "There is a point beyond which the House cannot be driven. If faced again with a great deal of substantial and contentious legislation and little time to consider it, the House might not be prepared to deal with all of it."

The committee, chaired by Lord Shepherd, says that the congestion in the Lords had to be solved by the Government quickly than usual, and intervals between stages of Bills were often unacceptably short.

This was despite the fact that five major Bills had been gulleth in the House of Commons, and therefore required especially careful scrutiny.

Even then, many of the Lords' amendments were rejected by the Commons without debate, on the operation of the guillotine.

The committee says that carrying over Government Bills from one session to the next "would tend to nullify a legitimate means of delay which is among the principal weapons of the Opposition."

Even the idea of altering the period of the Lords' sessions so that they last until December, though the Commons finishes in October, presents "grave constitutional difficulties", it says.

"Any proposal to pro-rogue the two Houses at different times ignores the essential unity of Parliament, as well as posing serious practical problems."

Two main recommendations by the committee will be considered by the House. First, it proposes that the Government should experiment with the introduction of non-controversial legislation without any commitment to its enactment in the session in which it is introduced.

Second, the committee recommends that there should be several specialist select committees (perhaps eventually seven or eight), each consisting of 12 peers, to examine Bills and to take evidence from interested individuals, organizations, civil servants and sometimes from ministers, and then to report to the House.

Bills introduced by the Government in the Commons could be referred automatically to the appropriate Lords committee as soon as the Commons completed second reading.

Lords' committee reports would then be available to peers when the Bills came up from the Commons, and would give guidance on "how many hours were spent by the Commons on each part of the Bill; what areas had or had not been fully explored; and where the Government had given under-taking to be implemented in the Lords". That would guide peers to the matters on which they should focus particular attention.

After second reading in the Lords the Bills could be again referred to the specialist com-

mittee, with the addition of the minister in charge of the Bill and possibly other peers. The House would consider the detailed provisions of Bills at report stage, when it could reach decisions "on matters reserved by the committee for the consideration of the House."

Bills introduced first in the Lords would get similar attention from the appropriate specialist committees and there would be an extended committee stage in the House. The hearing of evidence by the committee could continue after the Lords committee stage, if necessary, and the committee's report could be taken into account by the Commons if they so wished.

The committee argues: "If much of the work of scrutiny of Bills can be done before they reach the House of Lords, and if subsequent consideration is concentrated on selected areas of importance, it is reasonable to suppose that Bills could pass through the House more quickly than at present. In this way the seasonal congestion of legislative business might be reduced."

Mr. Milton Shulman, the writer and critic, accused the companies of hiding behind a "smokescreen" of lack of television and social violence. In 1954, he said, fewer than a hundred crimes of violence were committed by the BBC. The figure had since risen to 1500.

Mr. Jeremy Isaacs, director of programmes, Thames Television, said they would be looking at more critically at every drama programme they made to see if there was too much violence.

He had re-examined several episodes of *The Sweeney* after the Annan report had caused it as among the most violent, but he had not found that to be so.

Mrs. Mary Whitehouse, secretary of the National Viewers' and Listeners' Association, said violence on television often came down to the question of the lingering in great detail on specific acts.

Lady Plowden, chairman of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, said the matter was of concern in the violent world of today. The IBA was discussing it with the BBC.

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Control of safety rules to change

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

Local authority responsibilities for the enforcement of health and safety legislation are to be rationalized from June 1 under regulations now laid before Parliament, the Health and Safety Commission said yesterday.

The regulations give councils the power to enforce the *Health and Safety at Work Act* in most of the premises where they enforce the *Factories Act*, *Shops and Railway Premises Act*. Hitherto that has been the responsibility of the Health and Safety Executive.

The changes will affect the work of about four thousand local authority enforcement officers, but the new powers are not as wide as those proposed last June by the Health and Safety Commission. Some of proposed regulations have been deferred because of the restrictions on council spending.

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Nurses seek minimum number for trained staff

From John Roper
Health Services Correspondent
Bournemouth

Nurses, concerned at the declining standard of caring for patients, decided at the Royal College Nursing Congress, at Bournemouth, yesterday, to ask the Department of Health to lay down a minimum for numbers of trained nursing staff in all branches of the National Health Service. They also agreed to urge the Government to ensure that if cuts in staffing of the service were essential they should be of staff not directly involved in caring for patients.

Mr. Richard Brooke, of Darlington, said staffing levels were absurd. It was ridiculous that untrained staff should still be left in charge of wards. Matters had been made worse by the changing government policy, which had led to earlier discharges of patients from hospital. That had put greater burden on community nurses.

Mr. David Forsyth, a community nursing officer from the Ealing, Hammersmith and Hounslow area of London, said that in 1975 his department made 147,000 visits with a staff of 61, and last year 159,000 with 57 staff.

A community nurse on average did 27 miles a day in her car. In heavy traffic, such as in the London area, and with an hour for lunch, she had a 6-hour day to care for a mounting list of patients.

It was pointed out that staffing levels laid down years ago no longer applied and it might be a good idea to have a system of continual monitoring. It was the profession and not the Department of Health and Social Security that should be studying the levels required. The shortage of trained staff also meant that students did not receive proper supervision.

Miss Danuta Stachow, a third-year student nurse from London, who proposed the motion that any necessary cuts should be among staff not directly involved in patients' care, said: "The more demands made on nurses the more we feel, there is a challenge to cope, and cope we do. But we are becoming increasingly aware of our responsibilities to patients."

Nurses knew that proper standards of care were not being met, and a grave injustice was being done to patients and their relatives who did not realize the situation.

Miss Gillian Jones, a community nurse from Wirral, Merseyside, said that there was a staff of 30 in her centre. In March they did 8,000 home visits, 2,000 more than in the previous March, and with five fewer staff. When they asked why vacancies were not filled they were told that there was no money to pay for more staff.

Mr. A. Parker, Isle of Wight, although supporting the motion, said that although many health service staff were not involved directly in caring for patients they gave good service and care to the nurses who were in the front line.

Six-in protest: Nursing staff from the Princess Marina mental hospital at Duxton, Northamptonshire, staged a sit-in yesterday at the offices of the Oxford Regional Health Authority in protest at financial cuts, which they said were causing a serious nursing shortage at the hospital (our Northampton Correspondent writes).

The nurses, who are operating a work-to-rule, said they feared that the authority is doing all it can to overcome the difficulty. Operations cancelled: Operations on children were cancelled at Saeed Hospital, Leeds, yesterday because of action by operating theatre assistants (the Press Association reports). The assistants, members of the National Union of Public Employees (Nupe), are demanding that there should always be a senior theatre assistant present at operations.

Union wants more money spent on health
The union calculates that 6,496 nurses are unemployed, against just over 2,500 in mid-1975, a 177 per cent increase. "Unless there is a constant build-up of the numbers of trained nurses, and an improvement in the ratio of trained to untrained in favour of the trained nurses, then the NHS will be unable to meet demands," it adds.

The union wants a big building programme to replace old and inadequate hospitals.

Mr. Jones said that the health service becomes even more vital "and must not be allowed to suffer cutbacks to its services."

Cohesive proposes in its 40,000 word statement of evidence an immediate increase in the intake of student nurses and a guarantee of jobs for qualified nurses in their own areas. The morale of nurses had taken something of a beating over recent years, the union says. "They have been reorganized to the point of being demoralized. The country is something like 70,000 nurses short. For the first time having a reasonable number of patients seems to have priced nurses out of the market."

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Elephant's debut: The elephant born at Chester Zoo on Sunday making his debut yesterday. Weighing 250lb, and 32 inches high, he is believed to be the first elephant conceived and born alive in Britain. He has not yet been named. His mother, Judy, has been at the zoo for 16 years.

Industry takes steps to fight alcoholism

From Our Correspondent
Kirkcaldy

Fears that alcoholism may account for some of the loss of hours to industry through sickness was expressed at a conference at Kirkcaldy yesterday.

Mr. D. A. Grisenthwaite, an executive of a Fife paper company, told the conference, aimed at setting up a council for alcoholism in Fife, that a fair proportion of time lost was undoubtedly due to drink.

He said industry needed to devise a policy for the manner and to treat alcoholism as an illness.

"Industry is undoubtedly suffering because of hangers-on Mondays," he said. "It suffers on Fridays and on Saturdays too if it is a six-day factory."

Dr. Robert Gardiner, community medicine specialist for Fife, said that if the difficulty was a growing one for men it was also a growing one for women, and women often found the condition easier to hide.

The conference formed a steering committee with a view to setting up a council for alcoholism.

Polio threat over
Tests on a girl, aged 20, suspected of having poliomyelitis proved negative at Great Yarmouth yesterday. More than 15,000 people had been immunized.

Report on corruption allegations ready

A report on allegations of corruption against four senior Scotland Yard detectives will be delivered to Mr. Colin Woods, the deputy commissioner, within the next few days. It is understood that inquiries were made in South Africa, the United States and the Republic of Ireland.

The report, by Mr. Barry Pain, Chief Constable of Kent, said that a six-month investigation after allegations had reached Scotland Yard of im-

proper contacts between a man with a criminal record and the four officers. The man was arrested and since the investigation started has been committed for trial on several serious charges.

Among the allegations investigated were that building work was carried out at some of the officers' homes; meals and drinks were provided without payment at a London hotel owned by the man; and that money was paid as bribes.

Mr. Pain flew to South Africa to interview a woman formerly associated with the criminal, while other members of his team questioned a man in the United States and visited Southern Ireland.

Allegations against other officers were also investigated and a further officer from Scotland Yard's A10 branch joined the investigating team. Inquiries into the less serious allegations have been taken over by A10, the branch that investigates complaints against the police.

Labour has left the governing of the city to the Conservatives.

When nominations for the lord provostship were taken yesterday, the Labour group voted for Mr. Hodge, and the Conservative and SNP nominations were supported only by their own parties.

In the final vote Mr. Hodge was elected chairman of the council by 30 votes against 23 for the Conservative nominee, the SNP abstaining.

Art collection offer
A modern art collection valued in millions of pounds, belonging to Mr. Edward James, a godson of King Edward VII, has been offered by the Edward James Foundation for permanent display in Pallant House, Chichester.

Mr Jones promises help in retaining milkmen

From Hugh Clayton
Birmingham

Support for the dairy industry's campaign to preserve doorstep delivery of milk was promised yesterday by Mr. Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union. Milkmen, he said, gave a valuable social service that had saved lives.

Doorstep delivery is threatened by determination in some EEC countries to dismantle the British milk marketing system, with prices fixed by ministers. Critics say the system breaks free trade rules in the Treaty of Rome.

"The milkman can raise the alarm when he sees that the previous day's milk is still on

HOME NEWS

Revision of Palestine blockade secrets are released

Peter Hennessy, the British Ambassador to Field Marshal Lord Montgomery of Alamein, has released a series of documents relating to the 1946 blockade of Palestine. The documents, which were part of a top secret dossier for August 3, 1966, Lord Montgomery, then Prime Minister, ordered the release of the documents to the public. The documents are being released in three parts. The first part, which is being released today, contains a letter from Lord Montgomery to the Prime Minister, dated August 3, 1966, in which he ordered the release of the documents. The second part, which is being released tomorrow, contains a letter from Lord Montgomery to the Prime Minister, dated August 3, 1966, in which he ordered the release of the documents. The third part, which is being released on Friday, contains a letter from Lord Montgomery to the Prime Minister, dated August 3, 1966, in which he ordered the release of the documents.

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WEST EUROPE

Giscard interview embitters his struggle with M Chirac by rejecting Gaullist attempt to lead

From Edward Mortimer
Paris, May 10

The political struggle between President Giscard d'Estaing and M Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader and former Prime Minister, has become clearer and more bitter since the weekend.

It is clear that nothing was settled on Friday at the lunch between M Chirac and his successor, M Raymond Barre. The President gave notice in a long interview with the weekly news magazine L'Express, published yesterday, that he did not accept M Chirac's intention to step into a political vacuum and impose his own leadership on the ruling coalition in the coming general election.

"There is not how things will be," he said. M Barre as Prime Minister would lead the Government majority into the election, just as M Pompidou did in successive general elections when he was Prime Minister under General de Gaulle.

The President also served notice that he would not allow the Gaullists to interfere with the Government's parliamentary programme. On any text which the Government considered "important for its action", it would use the constitutional procedure ensuring that the text was automatically passed unless a motion of censure is adopted.

"This mechanism was deliberately introduced into the constitution by General de Gaulle and the reforms of 1958 for this purpose. It is a protection against any return to rule by political parties."

The Gaullists do not savour this lesson in their own political history from a man whom they regard as a very un-Gaullist President. They are in fact somewhat embarrassed that, in words at least, the President has done precisely what they were asking him to do and assigned to the Government the role of political leadership which, in the Gaullist view, properly belongs to it.

In previous statements, the President had referred only to the economic tasks of the Government. M Barre, a man without political experience, was chosen as Prime Minister last summer essentially for his economic expertise. His government was further depoliticized at the end of March when the three ministers of the Government representing the main parties of the ruling coalition, were removed from it.

The Gaullists have not officially replied to the President's latest remarks. But M Chirac has been warning his followers in the National Assembly that it is no part of his strategy for the Gaullist party to take responsibility for a crisis leading to the dissolution of Parliament and an early election. The election is not normally due until next March.

It is clear, however, that M Chirac has not the slightest intention of accepting political leadership from M Barre. He considers that the President himself has already abdicated as a political leader by indicating that he is prepared to stay in office even if the left wins the general election.

There is no point in having only one "majority" candidate in each constituency with the President's personal endorsement. Instead he wants each of the different parties of the majority to put up their own candidate on the first ballot and the one who does best should be left as sole candidate of the majority on the second ballot. (This is the system used by the Socialists and Communists.)

M Chirac did apparently assure M Barre at their lunch on Friday of his support for the Government's "present mission to restore the economy and finances of the country". But even this support was hard to detect in a speech M Chirac made that same night at Montbéliard, a town in eastern France dominated by the Peugeot motor factory at Sochaux nearby.

In contradiction with M Barre's economic policy, M Chirac called for full employment, for whom the "objective number one". The money spent on unemployment benefits, he said, would be better spent creating jobs.

Such remarks will hardly seem helpful to M Barre who is resisting union demands for wage increases, with the result that a one-day general strike was today announced for May 24 by all four main trade union groups.

The parliamentary session is likely to see a perpetual war of nerves between the Government and the Gaullists, with each daring the other to provoke an early election.

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The incident in November, 1968, which came to light only recently, was raised by Mr John Prescott, leader of the British Labour delegation, who quoted press reports that the ore had been converted into about 30 nuclear bombs. He called for a full statement by the EEC Commission.

Herr Brunner said the declared use of the ore had nothing to do with the nuclear industry. When the Italian company, for whom the ore had been ordered by a West German firm, replied to a Commission inquiry that the uranium had not arrived, the Commission informed the security agencies of the three countries concerned, Belgium, West Germany and Italy, and the Council of Ministers. National investigation agencies discovered that the ship had not set out.

The crew and the ship's flag had been changed and oil had been poured on the relevant pages of the log book to make the material as not subject to any specific safety provisions, he said.

Such cargoes were now notified to the Euratom inspectors. However, the same dealer had ordered 200 kilograms of uranium which was not enriched. The material had been on its way to the company and the Euratom control authorities said it should be returned to the sender. The company concerned had not been allowed to transport any more.

What was needed in the Community, Herr Brunner said, was a set of common standards to make sure that physical precautions could be applied in the same way throughout the Community.

Salzburg, May 10.—Herr Hans Schleicher, safeguards director of Euratom, said here of the missing consignment: "Safety-guards cannot prevent such a thing."

"The diversion was detected when the uranium did not arrive. The Community had no legal means of continuing the affair."

Euratom and the IAEA, which maintains the safeguards in the 1968 non-proliferation treaty, are now studying ways to combine their two systems.—Reuter.

Parliamentary report, page 16

Ireland sues France over meat import ban

From David Cross
Brussels, May 10

Ireland today became the first EEC member state to take another to court for an alleged infringement of Community rules. In the past it has always been the European Commission in its role as guardian of the EEC treaties, which has acted against wayward member governments.

This Irish case, which has been brought before the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg, accuses the French Government of breaking EEC free trade rules by operating an import ban on lamb and mutton products when prices are low. The Irish maintain that this is tantamount to a quantitative trade restriction of the type specifically banned by the Treaty of Rome. In the past, the French have countered this view by arguing that occasional import restrictions are permitted for products like mutton and lamb which remain outside the scope of the Community's agricultural policy.

The Luxembourg court will now have to decide which of these two interpretations is correct. If the Irish win their case this will undoubtedly put considerable pressure on the British, in particular, to agree to set up a common policy for sheepmeat products. The British have resisted such a move in the past on the ground that it could jeopardize their traditional cheap lamb imports.

So far after the inadequate representations of non-agricultural interests in the decision-making process means the familiar but bewildering spectacle of the very governments which constantly criticize the CAP themselves taking steps to increase the cost and waste which, in its present form, the CAP entails.

On the two arguments of cost and waste, the commissioners begin to intensify the pressure to find effective ways for engaging non-farming interests, particularly the taxpayer and the consumer, in the settlement of agricultural prices.

Tugendhat goes on record because he wants the CAP to survive.

marked improvement on the commission's proposals. The package would involve a 6 per cent devaluation of the green pound, as well as measures such as a margin tax and a heavy tax on logistics.

Mr Tugendhat answers that the commission's proposals in fact did not include a devaluation of the green pound, as well as measures such as a margin tax and a heavy tax on logistics.

But the Council of Ministers also modified commission proposals for changes in monetary compensation amounts. Consequently, Mr Tugendhat points out, the average increase in prices in national currencies will be markedly higher, except in West Germany. Prices will rise in national currencies, and farmers receive payment in national currencies.

Higher national currency prices in the commission's proposals will encourage a continued excess in agricultural production, especially of milk, and simultaneously discourage consumption. They will lead to a significant increase in the Community's agricultural surplus, not least of butter and skimmed milk powder.

Mr Tugendhat has provided his colleagues in the commission with the actual costs of the council's agreement. On a conversion of units of account into sterling, they will add £87m to the agricultural budget beyond the £16m allocated in the commission's original proposals. Instead of costing about £104m in a full year on the Community budget, the council's agreement will cost about £247m. Four times as much, as Mr Tugendhat has commented, is "an expensive 1 per cent."

Members of the Brussels Commission are plainly anxious to let it be more widely known, as a corrective to the criticism they are often subject to, where the responsibility for the increased expenditure and tax lies. To quote Mr Tugendhat: "From the perspective offered by my responsibilities for the Community, it is clear that the frankly irresponsible attitude towards cost, which has too often characterized agricultural decisions at council level, stems to a great extent from a serious institutional problem that the Community can no longer afford to ignore."

Commissioners complain that agricultural prices are decided not as a consequence of debate between representatives of farm interests and those identified with other relevant but different interests, including taxpayers and consumers; the

Missing tourists feared dead in hotel blaze

Amsterdam, May 10.—Fifteen missing Swedish tourists are feared dead in an hotel fire here yesterday which has already claimed nine lives, Swedish officials said here.

Informal sources said the police were almost certain that two of three additional bodies found today in the charred ruins of the Polen Hotel were those of Swedish women.

Fifteen of the 20 people still unaccounted for are Swedish tourists. An Embassy spokesman said today: "We have checked all possible alternatives and we cannot find any other way out. They cannot have left the country."

This afternoon 24 people were still in hospital as a result of the fire.—AP.

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Mr Tugendhat criticizes EEC pact on prices

David Wood

Mr Tugendhat, the United Kingdom commissioner responsible for the EEC budget, is in Westminster to have the details of some of the common agricultural policy (CAP) and of the agreement reached at the end of April. His views will be set out in a speech today.

Mr Tugendhat, within the mission and among the EEC members, is criticizing the new agreement on two main points. First, because the man in the field, the farmer, is not being paid enough. Second, because the man in the field, the farmer, is not being paid enough.

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Mr Rees bans questioning of couples about sex

By our Parliamentary Correspondent

Home Office officials and police have been instructed by Mr Rees, the Home Secretary, not to ask couples about their sexual activities when they investigate suspected marriages.

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ace report criticizes dispersal idea

Robert Parker

The survey, apart from finding marked differences in the four sample areas, says that the friction often arises because many whites in areas of black concentration are over 65.

The survey says the ethnic minorities concentrate because of the benefits in security, amenities and services that bring.

Although our findings can only serve as a pointer, they suggest that a policy of dispersal is not a solution to the creation of an integrated multi-racial community. It is too simplistic and takes little account of the wishes of people affected by such policies.

Attitudes of white people towards their black neighbours show greater discrimination in concentrated areas, where just a third of the whites disliked the blacks, compared with 14 per cent in dispersed areas.

The survey recommends housing policy changes to allow maximum personal choice and the improvement of areas where there is concentration.

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Hire-purchase controls eased on some goods

Relations in hire-purchase and hiring control orders announced yesterday mean that from June it will be possible to rent certain television sets without paying six months' advance rental. Disabled drivers will also be freed of restrictions on the purchase of vehicles.

In the Commons yesterday, Mr Fraser, Minister of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, said that the Government was correcting anomalies by introducing the relaxations. Any transaction concerning goods to be used in the course of a trade or business also will be exempt from the restrictions.

Until June 1 disabled drivers have to pay a third deposit on their cars and have only two years in which to pay off the balance. After that date payment terms can be of a length negotiated between the two parties and no deposit need be paid.

Television sets over two years old can also be rented deposit-free after June 1. Previously colour sets were exempt from controls after three years of use, but monochrome sets are already covered by the two-year rule.

Speaking at a dinner in London last night, Mr Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, said that he regarded the changes as minor.

Open verdict on heroin girl

An open verdict was recorded by the coroner at Hoxsey, north London, yesterday after he had been told that a Spanish girl who died of heroin poisoning had apparently injected the heroin into her right arm, although she was right-handed and unaccustomed to injecting herself.

Miss Rosario Ordinez, aged 20, died on April 11 at Cambridge Gardens, Kilburn, after telling friends that she intended to take her life.

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WEST EUROPE

Telephone tapping in W German labour dispute is confirmed

From Dan van der Vat Bonn, May 10. The West German legal authorities today admitted tapping the telephone of the chairman of the National Association of Air Traffic Controllers during an industrial dispute.

The latest in this year's series of bugging scandals was brought to light in the current issue of the Munich magazine *Quick*.

The Federal Criminal Bureau in Wiesbaden confirmed today that on instructions from the Federal Attorney General's office it had tapped the home telephone of Herr Wolfgang Kassebohm.

This had been done, the bureau said, because suspicion existed at the time that the air traffic controllers were conspiring to coerce and blackmail the Government. Sources in Bonn added that the Federal Criminal Court, the highest in the land, had sanctioned the operation.

Air traffic controllers are classed as civil servants in West Germany and therefore are denied the right to strike. Their long and bitter struggle for more pay in 1973 and 1974 led to disruption of air traffic throughout both summers.

The controllers caused long delays by working to rule, but did not withdraw their labour. The Government sued them for a possible DM250m (£60m) damages, but a court ruled last year that they were not liable to pay compensation.

It was during the go-slow that Herr Kassebohm's telephone was tapped. He demanded clarification in a telegram to the Government today. His association said that the operation was illegal and alleged that two other senior officials had been overheard.

Later today, the Federal Attorney General's office confirmed that it had ordered the tapping of the telephones of two other officials of the association. Dr. Hans Herold, the head of the Federal Criminal Bureau, lodged a complaint alleging criminal libel against all persons concerned with the preparation and distribution of the article in *Quick*, on the ground that it had implied that the bureau had acted against the law in tapping the three telephones.

The West German Federation of Police detectives demanded today an exhaustive inquiry into the affair.

Two more arrested in Chancellery spy case

Karlsruhe, May 10.—West German counter-intelligence officials said today they have arrested four more East German spies, including the "controllers" of an alleged agent uncovered last week in the offices of Herr Schmidt, the Chancellor.

Those arrested included a couple born in East Germany who passed themselves off as a married couple in Düsseldorf. They controlled the spying activities of Frau Dagmar Khalig-Scheffler, a Chancellery secretary, the federal prosecutors office alleged.

Documents which Frau Khalig-Scheffler allegedly stole from the Chancellery were found in her home, a spokesman said.

The couple were named as Peter Georg Goslar, a 30-year-old economist, and Gudrun Marie Schlimmer, aged 30, a chemical engineer. Herr Goslar carried false British identity papers.

Along with two other alleged spies not connected with the affair, they were arrested last Wednesday, the same day as Frau Khalig-Scheffler was taken into custody.

It was the first publicly acknowledged espionage scandal in the Chancellery since the arrest of Günter Guillaume more than three years ago.

The others arrested last Wednesday were named by the prosecutor's office as Karl Christian Fischer, aged 34, who was detained by counter-intelligence agents in Bonn, and Dorothea Fuchert, an advertising designer, also 34, picked up in Frankfurt.

A press statement of the prosecutor's office alleged that Frau Fuchert had worked as a courier for the East German Ministry for State Security and that Herr Fischer had tried to persuade an unnamed West German to spy for East Germany.—Reuter.

Faroes offer accepted by Brussels

From Our Own Correspondent Brussels, May 10. The EEC has accepted an offer from the Faroe Government to grant licences for 39 EEC vessels (mainly Scottish) to fish in Faroese waters. No more than 21 would be allowed to fish at any one time.

Previously the Faroes had insisted that no more than 15 could fish simultaneously.

Raid by police frees kidnaper victim

Bologna, May 10.—Signor Maurizio Colombo, an industrialist kidnapped near Milan last month, was freed here today when police broke into a flat where he was being held captive. A man was arrested, police said.—AP.

Italian bishops discuss church's national role

From Our Own Correspondent Rome, May 10. The Italian bishops meeting in Rome in their fourteenth annual conference today began discussions which may prove crucial to the church's future role in national life.

They are seeking a more realistic view of the church's traditional duty of service according to the Archbishop of Bari, Mr. Ballestrero. He pointed out that the opening report of the Archbishop of Bologna, Cardinal Poma, who is chairman of the conference, had kept close to the realities of the situation. It underlined the gravity of the national crisis but expressed hope for the future.

Mr. Ballestrero confirmed that so far all indications were

Spain issues passport for return of La Pasionaria

From Harry Debelius Madrid, May 10. Señora Dolores Ibaruri (La Pasionaria), president of the Spanish Communist Party, is returning to her homeland for the first time since the Civil War.

The Foreign Ministry said today that the Government had authorized the issue of a passport to her.

A Communist Party spokesman in the northern province of Oviedo said La Pasionaria, now aged 82, was expected to arrive there on Friday and would appear at a rally in the Oviedo halling on Sunday.

She is the first on the list of Communist candidates standing for the Congress of Deputies in next month's general election.

The bizarre assassination of an industrialist in Barcelona and the fatal stabbing of a right-winger in a Madrid suburb increased concern today that violence might affect the elections.

The Madrid killing last night was the result of a dispute between a member of the fascist *Falange* and a man who was selling the Communist newspaper *Mundo Obrero*.

In the course of it, the rightist brandished a bottle and the Communist a knife. The right-winger died of stab wounds shortly after midnight.

In Barcelona, Señor José María Buro Marqués, aged 77, died instantly yesterday when a bomb strapped to his chest went off. The killing appeared to be the work of professional extortionists, but the police suspected that the victim, who had pronounced right-wing sympathies, was chosen for political reasons.

Señor Buro Marqués, head of a chemical company, was lunching at his sister's house when five men, claiming to be gas company employees, entered the house.

After separating him from other members of the family, they taped a device to his chest, telling him it was a bomb, and demanded 500m pesetas (more than £4m) within 12 hours. They warned him that the bomb would be triggered by any attempt to remove it.

He returned home and, without telling police, apparently tried to remove the bomb. Our Brussels Correspondent writes: Spain will almost certainly apply for membership of the EEC before the end of the year. Señor Gabriel Ferrán, of the Spanish Foreign Ministry, said in Brussels today.

Strike by cabin staff halts SAS flights

Copenhagen, May 10.—The Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS) was forced to cancel its European flights today because of a strike by 2,200 cabin staff, a company spokesman said. The strike, which followed a breakdown on wage talks, halted services on Far East and African routes yesterday.

The spokesman said flights to North America and Greenland were normal and internal services in Scandinavia were being maintained. Only about a third of scheduled flights were operating yesterday, the first day of the strike by Swedish and Norwegian cabin crews.

Danish crews were not affected immediately by the action. Swedish and Norwegian staff struck suddenly after the talks broke down and are being used by the airline for breach of contract.—Reuter and AP.

Finnish coalition expected to resign

From Our Correspondent Helsinki, May 10. The Finnish minority government is expected to resign this week to make room for a new four-party centre-left coalition. The Social Democratic Party is expected to join the present non-socialist coalition of the Centre Party, the Liberals and the Swedish People's Party.

The new Government will probably be ready for swearing in by the end of this week. Centre Party sources said today. President Kekkonen has expressed the wish to have it sworn in before he leaves for a state visit to Russia next Tuesday.

Finland has been governed by the centrist minority Government led by Mr. Martti Miettunen, aged 70, since September 29. The Social Democrats, who have usually been a partner in Finland's centre-left coalitions did not join.

OVERSEAS



Dr Joseph Luns, the Nato Secretary-General, has a quiet word with President Carter at yesterday's summit session.

President calls for bigger European arms role

Continued from page 1

said that while military collaboration should inform politicians of the money they should spend on the forces, it was for the politicians to decide, and each nation must determine what its contribution should be.

Earlier, the leaders of the 15 member states had gathered in the Banqueting House in Whitehall, decked with their flags, for the formal opening ceremony. They were introduced with a fanfare by trumpeters of the Royal Marines.

Mr. Callaghan, welcoming them to London, said none of them wished to embark on an arms race. "We do not understand why the Soviet Union seems to be devoting more of its resources to military purposes in spite of their avowed intention to seek détente."

Referring to this summer's East-West conference in Belgrade on the implementation of the 1975 Helsinki agreement, he said he believed that success in Belgrade lay in striking the right balance between the legitimate expectations of public opinion on human rights and freedom of movement issues on the one hand, and a sterile exchange of public recriminations on the other.

The Prime Minister made an unformal slip of the tongue when he told General Ramalho Eanes, the Portuguese President, that he was a worthy representative of the new democracy in Brazil. Everyone gasped, but Mr. Callaghan came back well and even drew a round of applause for his recovery. The alliance, of course, is making a particular effort to support Portugal, which President Eanes acknowledged.

In his key note speech, President Carter made a number of practical suggestions for the defence ministers to follow up. "As we strengthen our forces, we should also improve cooperation in development, production and procurement of defence equipment."

He said it was not enough for them to share common purposes; they must also strengthen the institutions that fulfilled those purposes.

It was with evident pride that President Carter had pointed out earlier in his speech that "the start of the alliance is good. We derive added strength and new pride from the fact that all 15 of our member countries are now democracies."

President Eanes, who acted as the president of honour at the opening session, spoke movingly of his country's return to the "comity of nations".

"It is thus from a position of legitimacy that my country can invoke the fundamental principles of the alliance, and speak in unison with those who regard the defence of the individual and his rights as a duty ingrained in the conscience of man, and consequently inalienable and indisputable," he said.

He added that Portugal must be able to look forward to "significant progress" in aid if it were to play its proper role within the alliance.

Additional help for Portugal has in fact been under discussion between the United States and the EEC for some weeks. But no decision has yet been taken.

Before today's meeting, President Carter had met separately Mr. Karamanlis, the Prime Minister of Greece, and Mr. Demirel, the Turkish Prime Minister. In the presence of Mr. Demirel, he said that there was a common hope that the Cyprus question could be resolved. "Obviously this is a decision to be made by the Greek and Turkish Cypriots."

First, the United States must be willing to promote a genuinely two-way transatlantic trade in defence equipment. Secondly, he hoped the European allies would continue to increase cooperation among themselves in defence production. Thirdly, he hoped all the allies would join an exploring way to improve cooperation in the development, production and procurement of defence equipment.

He said it was not enough for them to share common purposes; they must also strengthen the institutions that fulfilled those purposes.

It was with evident pride that President Carter had pointed out earlier in his speech that "the start of the alliance is good. We derive added strength and new pride from the fact that all 15 of our member countries are now democracies."

President Eanes, who acted as the president of honour at the opening session, spoke movingly of his country's return to the "comity of nations".

"It is thus from a position of legitimacy that my country can invoke the fundamental principles of the alliance, and speak in unison with those who regard the defence of the individual and his rights as a duty ingrained in the conscience of man, and consequently inalienable and indisputable," he said.

He added that Portugal must be able to look forward to "significant progress" in aid if it were to play its proper role within the alliance.

Additional help for Portugal has in fact been under discussion between the United States and the EEC for some weeks. But no decision has yet been taken.

Weapons to make arms trade 'two-way street'

By Arthur Reed Air Correspondent

The weapons inventory of the United States is so vast and so comprehensive that it is difficult to trace any gaps which could be filled by European armaments as part of President Carter's policy to widen the "two-way street" in arms trade between the two areas.

America is already buying the British Harrier Vertical Take-off and Landing fighter-bomber. The Marines like it and want more, and an order running into hundreds for the United States Navy has been in the offing for several years.

Such an order could be accelerated under the terms of the new policy. But the new aircraft would be largely made under licence in the United States.

The Royal Navy are to operate the Harrier from their new through-deck cruisers, the first of which, the *Invincible*, was launched from the Vickers yard at Barrow in Furness last week.

American naval policy appears to be inching towards vertical take-off aircraft in the absence of Congress enthusiasm for funding new 90,000-ton aircraft carriers for fleets of fixed-wing fighters and interceptors. They have already been expressed in buying cruisers of the *Invincible* type.

A through-deck cruiser would cost the Americans between £60m and £100m from a British yard. It remains to be seen whether the President has it in mind to funnel that sort of money to widen the two-way street of arms purchases.

A further gap in the United States' inventory which has recently been identified is in anti-aircraft missiles. Europe could be of genuine help to the Americans in this area. The gap was shown up in the Vietnam conflict again in the 1973 Arab-Israeli war by the efficiency of the Soviet Sam missile systems.

The Americans realized that they could do much more to protect their military installations. They have already bought the Franco-German Roland 2 missile, and could buy the British Rapier.

Rapier, which can be fitted with the *Blindfire* system to make it effective at night or in bad weather, is already in service with British forces. It has also been sold in large numbers abroad, notably to Iran.

The British Chieftain tank, which has also been sold in large numbers to Iran, and the West German *Leopard* tank, are two other possibilities for export to United States.

Britain and its European partners are also ahead of America in some areas in missile-guidance systems, and aviation electronics, particularly head-up displays, where details of aircraft performance are compared with the pilot's windscreen so that he does not have to look down at the cockpit instruments.

Britain could also sell Hovercraft to the United States Navy for patrol and mine-sweeping duties under the new Carter policy, while the Anglo-French Lynx could stand a better chance in a selection competition for a new helicopter being run by the American Navy.

Dates set for elections to Indian state assemblies

Delhi, May 10.—India's national election commission today set dates for polling in 10 of the 22 state assemblies. Voting will take place between June 10 and 14.

Nearly all of the 22 states have been controlled by the Congress Party. Nine of the state assemblies have been dissolved by the Janata Government, led by Mr. Morarji Desai, since it routed Mrs. Gandhi's party in national elections for the Lower House of Parliament in March.

The Janata Party is keen to control the assemblies because they form an important part of the electoral college that is to elect a new President before mid-August.

The state assemblies for which voting will take place are Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and the union territories of Pondicherry, Delhi and Goa.

The Congress Party bitterly opposed the move to hold early elections. In most of the states polling will be spread over two days, but in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar it will take three days.—Reuter.

Pakistanis arrest wife of opposition leader

From Our Correspondent Rawalpindi, May 10. Begum Asghar Khan, wife of Air Marshal Asghar Khan, the former chief of the Pakistan Air Force and president of the opposition Tehrik-e-Insaf, has been placed under house arrest in her home at Abbottabad. She is one of several women who have been campaigning for the Pakistan National Alliance of nine opposition parties which seeks the removal of Mr. Bhutto, the Prime Minister.

She was alleged to have smuggled out a letter from her husband in a detention camp at Sialkot to the three chiefs of the armed forces asking them to disregard Mr. Bhutto's orders to assist the Government to maintain law and order.

Peace talks offer

Manila, May 10.—The Philippine Government is ready to resume peace talks with the Moro National Liberation Front to end the conflict in the south. Mr. Carmelo Barbero, the Defence Under-Secretary, said yesterday.

Japanese fish plea

Tokyo, May 10.—A Japanese trade mission left for Moscow today to appeal to the Soviet Union for an early conclusion of the stalled Japan-Soviet fishery talks.

Israeli complaint over troop moves in Sinai

Tel Aviv, May 10.—Israel has complained to the United Nations peacekeeping force that Egypt exceeded the 1975 agreement by moving extra troops into the Sinai desert two weeks ago. Military sources said here today.

The complaint said the troops, whose numbers were not specified, had moved eastwards across the Suez Canal during Egyptian Army manoeuvres, the sources said. It was not the first time that Egypt had moved troops into Sinai after eight months of military there but in previous cases the excess forces had been withdrawn rapidly.

Israeli Army sources said today no big Israeli manoeuvres were in progress in occupied Sinai.—Reuter.

PLO denies it is ready to recognize Israel

Geneva, May 10.—The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) today denied it was ready to recognize the existence of Israel. In a communiqué issued here it said: "Such questions are premature at the present state of negotiations."

Authoritative American sources said yesterday that the PLO was prepared to recognize Israel in return for Israeli recognition of the Palestinians' right to the Gaza Strip.

Reports said the Palestinians would accept the creation of a federation uniting Jordan and a future Palestinian state on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip.

But today's PLO denial said the reports of recognition of Israel and readiness to form a federation were "false and unfounded".

A restored Rameses goes home

From Robert Fisk Cairo, May 10. The long-dead cadaver of that ruthless old warrior king, the Pharaoh Rameses the Splendid, conqueror of the Hittites at the Battle of Kadesh, builder of the Temple of Karnak and ruler of Nubia, was on its way back to Egypt today after eight months of medical treatment in Paris.

The mummified body was being flown to Cairo by the French Air Force, and Egyptian Ministry of Culture officials planned to be at the airport formally to receive the ancient corpse which has, according to French scientists, been suffering from 60 different forms of fungi and the ravages of two species of insects.

The body of Rameses II was taken to Paris for treatment last year on the initiative of President Giscard d'Estaing and the advice of French scientists who had been predicting the corpse might decay if it did not receive medical attention quickly.

Some Egyptian experts, including the previous museum curator, agreed with this diagnosis, while others did not. Those who disagreed sent a document to the Egyptian Government stating that there was nothing more to be done than a loose toe. The implication, as one of the scholars made clear after the document was revealed by *The Times*, was that the whole affair was a publicity stunt by the French Government.

Mr. Ali Hassan, the new museum curator in Cairo, seemed anxious himself today to discover just what the Pharaoh had been doing to the body when he died in 1232 BC, not long after marrying the eldest daughter of the Hittite King Muwatall.

Egyptian scientists are to compare photographs taken last year of Rameses, who was subjected to intense radiation by French scientists in an attempt to kill the fungi that were infesting him, with the state of the corpse now. For the time being, he will lie in the wooden sarcophagus in which he was buried more than 3,000 years ago, in a private room, until a decision is made whether to put him back on display in the museum's mummy room.

Our Paris Correspondent writes: The mummy of Rameses left France in a special military aircraft this morning from Le Bourget air base, after undergoing a special treatment at the Musée de l'Homme. He was seen off by Mme Alice Saunier-Seïte, the State Secretary for Universities. A detachment of Republican Guard arms as the aircraft took off for Cairo.

The decision to send the mummy here for treatment was taken by the Egyptian Government, after the state visit of President Giscard d'Estaing to Egypt in December 1975. It was then suggested to President Sadat that French scientists should examine the mysterious disease affecting the mummy. The offer was repeated a few months later at the time of the Rameses II exhibition at the Grand Palais, which drew record crowds.

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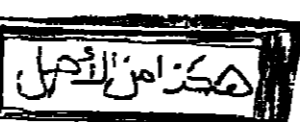
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100 works of art allowed out of Russia

Moscow, May 10.—The Soviet authorities have allowed Mr Georgi Costakis, a Greek citizen to export to the West more than 100 masterpieces of his art collection in the Soviet Union.

Mr Costakis said today that the works, about one fifth of his collection, were already in Düsseldorf, West Germany, and that he hoped to follow them to the West.

His collection includes works by Marc Chagall, Wassily Kandinsky, Kasimir Malevich, Liubov Popova, Vladimir Tatlin and Alexander Rodchenko.

The move, unprecedented in the Soviet Union, was made possible by State gifts of the remaining four-fifths of his collection to the Soviet state. This includes about 300 important works dating from the 1920s.

Mr Costakis said that he hoped to start exhibiting the remains of his collection in September. A series of exhibitions would be arranged in Paris, London, Rome, Copenhagen, Stockholm and North America.

Soviet authorities had given him a permanent reentry visa so that he can return to Moscow.

He is also donating to the Soviet state up to three-quarters of his collection of icons, some antique toys and a large part of his collection of Eskimo art.

Mr Costakis, who is 64, and was born in Russia, hoped to bring about another hundred drawings and watercolours, camp sketches and Soviet series with him to Düsseldorf in August.—Agency France-Press.

Exiled bishop says African people support guerrillas

By Roy Lewis

The African population is in total sympathy with the nationalist movement in Rhodesia. Mgr Donal Lamont, ex-bishop of Umtali, said in London yesterday.

He was launching a book which contains his unsworn testimony to the High Court was trying him for not revealing the presence of guerrillas in Roman Catholic missions, reported in a version of the judgment and legal commentaries on it. Mgr Lamont pleaded guilty and was sentenced to imprisonment. He was then deprived of citizenship and deported.

The bishop said that Africans were horrified by the atrocities which occurred, but were often loath to believe these were done by their own people rather than the security forces.

Many of them helped the guerrillas. They supported them, although they meant when these led to atrocities.

Mgr Lamont said he had no direct evidence that the security forces posing as guerrillas perpetrated atrocities, but he gave many instances which suggested that their attitudes were debased and callous.

The bishop's book, *Spies from the Dock*, is published by Kevin Mayhew and will appear in the Castle Institute for Economic Affairs at 90p. Ten thousand copies have been sold in advance.

A black and white line drawing of a busy beach scene. In the foreground, a woman with sunglasses and a man are looking at a small child. To the right, a man is carrying a child on his shoulders. In the background, there is a large castle-like building, palm trees, and a roller coaster.

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Warsaw, May 10.—A student connected with the dissident Workers' Defence Committee has been found beaten to death in Cracow, Mr Jacek Kuron, spokesman for the committee, said today.

The body of Mr Stanislaw Frys, aged 23, was found in a block of flats last Saturday in a different part of the town from where he lived. He had died about four hours earlier from head injuries.

The Workers' Defence Committee was formed by a group of writers and other intellectuals to help workers in connexion with last summer's food price protests.

Committee members have complained of being harassed — Mr Frys had been a leader at Cracow University in a leading support for the committee — AP.

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UNIQUE RECORD IN THE TIMES

MOMENTOUS EVENTS OF NEARLY 200 YEARS

THE THUNDERER IN THE MAKING

Compiled by Eric MacHardy

Today's issue of The Times is the 60,000th since publication began in 1785.

During the intervening span of nearly 200 years the momentous events in Britain and abroad have been recorded day by day, and forthright leading articles, which earned the paper the title of The Thunderer, have denounced injustice and incompetence. The files provide a unique record of a period crowded with dramatic moments of history.

To mark the occasion selections from the files are reprinted here in the vertical style of the Bill page familiar to readers from 1932 to the late 'sixties.

STORMING OF THE BASTILLE

FEROCITY OF PARIS MOBS

Monday, July 20, 1789.—Rebellion and civil war in France. The disputes which have for some time past convulsed this neighbouring kingdom have at length been brought to a crisis which no man could have foreseen or supposed.

The relation of what Paris has been during last week fills the mind with horror. We have no period in the history of Europe since the time of Charles IX of France in 1572 affording so striking an example of a distracted government and the bloodshed of a civil war as that which France now exhibits. No personal safety, no protection of property, and the lives of the first men in the state in this momentary danger as to oblige them to fly their country and seek an asylum in this land of liberty. Such is the picture of Paris at this instant; and rebellion has so widely spread that no one can judge where it will have an end.

The public are already in possession of M. Necker's dismissal yesterday. It is a total change in the French Cabinet. It cannot now be said that the present violence is the effect of a mere unlicensed mob but they are the acts of the public at large. The concurrent voice of the nation demands a new constitution, nor do we foresee that any power can resist. On Monday the people joined in great numbers than they had hitherto done and seemed determined to be revenged for the insult which they said was offered to them by removing M. Necker.

The regular troops held for the protection of Paris were persuaded to join the people; they were encamped in the Champ de Mars to the number of 5,000 men and marched to the Hotel de la Ville, a building in the outskirts of the city. The invalids joined the rest and brought away from the city the other ammunition belonging to the hospital. With this reinforcement the people then attacked the Bastille prison, which they soon made themselves masters of, and released all the state prisoners confined there, among whom was Lord Marquis, an Irish nobleman, who has been confined for debt near 30 years. The prisoners in the other goals were freed in like manner, excepting such as were under sentence of death, whom they hung up within the prison.

On attacking the Bastille they secured the governor, the Marquis de Lamoignon, and the commandant of the garrison whom they conducted to the Place de la Greve, the Place of public execution, where they beheaded them, stuck their heads on tent poles, and carried them in triumph to the Palais Royal and through the streets of Paris.

The hotel de ville or mansion house was the place where they next attacked. M. de Flesselles, the prevot de marchand, or lord mayor, had made himself obnoxious by attempting to read publicly some instructions he had received from the King. In doing this he was stabbed in several places, his head cut off, and carried away. M. de Crosne, the lieutenant de police, shared the same fate, only that he was hung up in the public streets.

MARIE ANTOINETTE GUILLOTINED

DIGNITY ON THE SCAFFOLD

Wednesday, October 23, 1793.—Execution of the Queen of France. It is with sincere regret we confirm the general report of yesterday respecting the fate of this unfortunate princess, who suffered under the axe of the guillotine on Wednesday last the 16th instant, after having been condemned on the preceding day by the National Convention as guilty of having been accessory to and having cooperated in different manoeuvres against the liberty of France.

The execution took place at half past eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The whole armed force in Paris was on foot from the Palace of Justice to the Place de la Revolution. The streets were lined by two very close rows of armed citizens. As soon as the clement Queen left the Conciergerie to ascend the scaffold the multitude which was assembled in the courts and the streets cried out bravo in the midst of plaudits. Marie Antoinette had on a white loose dress and her hands were tied behind her back. She looked firmly round her on all sides. She was accompanied by the ci-devant curate of St Landry, a Constitutional priest, and on the scaffold preserved her natural dignity of mind and courage. After the execution three young persons dipped their handkerchiefs in her blood. They were immediately arrested.

EXECUTION OF LOUIS XVI

EFFORT TO SEIZE BODY

Thursday, January 3, 1793. Paris, Sunday noon.—Yesterday the drum was beaten throughout several sections inviting the citizens to signify their wishes for the death of Louis XVI. The drum was followed by a great number of incendiaries who were sent up the people to the National Convention whom they charged with an intention of replacing the tyrant upon the throne.

Tuesday, January 22, 1793. By express. Paris, Thursday night. [Extract of a private letter.] The fate of Louis is at length decided! The Convention, after a sitting of 30 hours in continuance, has sentenced the King to the punishment of DEATH. . . . The circumstances which attended this verdict are such as make humanity shudder.

Friday, January 25, 1793.—Execution of Louis XVI. King of the French. By an express which arrived yesterday morning from Messrs. Fector and Co at Dover, we learn the following particulars of the King's execution: At six o'clock on Monday morning the King went to take farewell of the Queen and Royal Family. After saying with them some time and taking a very affectionate farewell of them, the King descended from the tower of the Temple and entered the mayor's carriage with his confessor and two members of the municipality, and passed slowly along the boulevards which led from the Temple to the place of execution. All women were prohibited from appearing in the streets and all people from being seen at their windows. A strong guard cleared the procession.

About half past nine the King arrived at the place of execution which was in the Place de Louis XVI between the pedestal which formerly supported the statue of his grandfather, and the promenade of the Elysian Fields. Louis mounted the scaffold with composure and that modest intrepidity peculiar to oppressed innocence. He was dressed in a brown greatcoat, white waistcoat and black breeches, and his hair was powdered. Thus he ended the life of Louis XVI after a period of four years' detention.

After the execution the people threw their hats up in the air, and cried out Vive la Nation! Some of them endeavoured to seize the body, but it was removed by a strong guard to the Temple.

The King was attended on the scaffold by an Irish priest as his confessor, not choosing to be accompanied by one who had taken the National oath. He was dressed in a brown greatcoat, white waistcoat and black breeches, and his hair was powdered. Thus he ended the life of Louis XVI after a period of four years' detention.

THE POPE'S DOGMA OF INFALLIBILITY

July 23, 1870.—From an Occasional Correspondent, Rome, July 18.—The grand event so anxiously expected by zealous Roman Catholics is now accomplished in the midst of thunder, lightning, and rain. Pius IX has proclaimed himself infallible. . . . The efforts to turn the Pope into the last moment on Friday, in consequence of a resolution of the international committee, a delegation consisting of five of their number sought him and had an audience of the Pope. . . . The Archbishop of Paris is stated to have thrown himself at the feet of the Pope and entreated him not to make himself infallible—all to no purpose as the event has proved.

DARWIN'S ORIGIN OF SPECIES

London, Wednesday, June 23, 1887.—A review of philosophy in the Victorian age: Though Darwin wrote little directly relating to philosophy his name must be conspicuous in any account of it. With some truth it has been said that excepting Newton's Principia, no book on physical science has affected speculative thought so much as "The Origin of Species". His conceptions, which supplied a new cause for the whole organic world, have profoundly coloured the speculations of his contemporaries. The aim of scores of treatises which have appeared since his great work has been to extend the solutions which he suggested to all problems. On Monday, December 26, 1859, The Times published a three and a half column review of "The Origin of Species".

DEATH OF NELSON IN BATTLE

FRENCH FLEET DESTROYED

GLORIOUS VICTORY AT TRAFALGAR

London, Thursday, November 7, 1805.—The London Gazette Extraordinary, Wednesday, November 6. Dispatches, of which the following are copies, were received at the Admiralty this day at one o'clock a.m. from Vice-Admiral Collingwood, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels off Cadiz:

Sir, Eurymachus off Cape Trafalgar, Oct. 22, 1805. The ever-memorable death of Vice-Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson who, in the late conflict with the enemy, fell in the hour of victory, leaves to me the duty of informing my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that on the 19th instant it was communicated to the Commander in Chief from the ships watching the motions of the enemy in Cadiz that the Combined Fleet had put to sea; as they sailed with light winds westerly his Lordship concluded their destination was the Mediterranean, and immediately made all sail for the Straights entrance, with the British Squadron consisting of twenty-seven ships, three of them sixty-four, the remainder fifty, consisted of thirty-three ships (of which eighteen were French and fifteen Spanish) commanded in chief by Admiral Villeneuve; the Spaniards, under the direction of Gravina, were with ships were to the northward, and formed their line of battle with great closeness and correctness. . . .

As the mode of our attack had been previously determined on and communicated to the flag-officers and captains, all that was necessary, and none were made except to direct close order as the lines bore down.

The action began at twelve o'clock by the leading ships of the column breaking through the enemy's line, the Commander in Chief about 10.30 ship from the van, the second in Command about the twelfth from the rear, leaving the van of the enemy unoccupied; the succeeding ships breaking through in all parts astern of their leaders and engaging the enemy at the muzzle of their guns; the conflict was severe; the enemy's ships were fought with a gallantry highly honourable to their officers; but the attack on them was irresistible, and it pleased the Almighty to render this event the great triumph of his arms a complete and glorious victory. About three pm many of the enemy's ships having struck their colours their line gave way; Admiral Gravina, with a ship, and his frigates, went to leeward, stood towards Cadiz. The five headmost ships of their van, and standing to the southward to windward of the British line were engaged and the sternmost of the enemy's line, leaving to his Majesty's squadron nineteen ships of the line (of which two are first rates, the Santissima Trinidad and the Santa Anna) with three flag officers, viz Admiral Villeneuve, the Commander in Chief; Don Ignatius d'Alivira, Vice-Admiral; and the Spanish Rear-Admiral Don Balazter Hidalgo Cidreiros. . . .

Such a battle could not be fought without sustaining a great loss of men. I have not only to lament, in common with the British Navy and the British nation, the loss of the Commander in Chief the loss of a Hero whose name will be immortal and his memory ever dear to his country. . . . His Lordship received a musket ball in his left breast, about the middle of the action, and sent an officer to inform me of his last farewell; and soon after expired. . . .

I fear the numbers that have fallen will be found very great when the returns come to me; but it having blown a gale of wind ever since the action I have not yet had it in my power to collect any reports from the ships.

The whole fleet were now in a very perilous situation, many distressed, all shattered, in thirteen fathoms water off the shoals of Trafalgar; and when I made the signal to prepare to anchor, few of the ships had an anchor to let go, their cables being shot.

CROWD CUT DOWN BY CAVALRY

PETERLOO MASSACRE

London, Thursday, August 19, 1819.—We insert in our columns of this day such details as have reached us since our last publication relative to the deplorable transactions which took place during Monday's Manchester meeting [the Peterloo meeting to demand parliamentary reform]. . . . nearly a hundred of the King's unarmed subjects have been sabred by a body of cavalry in the streets of a town of which most of them were inhabitants, and in the presence of those magistrates whose sworn duty it is to protect and preserve the life of the meanest Englishman. . . .

It appears by every account that we yet reached London that in the midst of the chairman's speech within less than twenty minutes from the commencement of the meeting, the Yeomanry Cavalry of the town of Manchester charged the populace sword in hand, cut their way to the platform and, with the police at their head, made prisoners of Hunt and several of those who surrounded him, seized the flags of the Reformers, trampled down and cut down a number of the people who, after throwing some stones and brickbats at the cavalry in its advance towards the hustings, fled off on all sides in the utmost confusion and dismay. Of the crowd, as we stated yesterday, a large portion consisted of women. About 6 or 10 persons were killed, and besides those whom their own carried off, above 50 wounded were taken to the hospitals.

The controversy over the Peterloo Massacre raged for many months and filled columns in The Times.



The Waggoners. A picture taken on February 19, 1931, at Hildenborough, Kent, by a staff photographer, Bill Horton. It was published as a half-page in The Times and is typical of the pictures which appeared daily on the back page at that time.

NAPOLEON ROUTED AT WATERLOO

ARMY FLEES IN CONFUSION

Times Office, Thursday morning, 11 o'clock, June 22, 1815.—We again stop the press to insert a copy of the London Gazette Extraordinary, Downing Street, June 22. Major the Honourable H. Percy arrived late last night with a dispatch from Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K.G., to Earl Bathurst, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the War Department, of which the following is a copy:

Waterloo, June 19, 1815. My Lord.—Bonaparte, having collected the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 6th corps of the French army and the Imperial Guard, and nearly all the cavalry on the Sambre, and between that river and the Meuse, between the 10th and 14th of the month, advanced on the 15th and attacked the Prussian posts of Thuin and Lobos on the Sambre, at daylight in the morning. The enemy continued his march along the road from Charleroi towards Brussels, and on the same evening, the 15th, attacked a brigade of the army of the Netherlands, under the Prince de Weimar, posted at Frasse, and forced it back to the farm house on the same road called Les Quatre Bras. . . .

The enemy repeatedly attacked us with a large body of cavalry and infantry supported by a numerous and powerful artillery. He made several charges with the cavalry upon our infantry, but all were repulsed in the most decided manner. . . .

Although Marshal Blucher had maintained his position at Sambre, he still found himself much weakened by the severity of the contest, and as the fourth corps had not arrived he determined to fall back and concentrate his army upon Wavre; and he marched in the night after the action was over. This movement of the Marshal rendered necessary a corresponding one on my part; and I retired from the farm of Quatre Bras upon Genappe, and thence upon Waterloo the next morning, the 17th, at ten o'clock. . . .

The enemy collected his army, with the exception of a third corps, which had been sent to observe Marshal Blucher on a range of heights in our front in the course of the night of the 17th and yesterday morning; and at about 10 o'clock he commenced a furious attack upon our post at Hougomont. . . .

These attacks were repeated till about seven in the evening when the enemy made a desperate effort to break through our line, supported by the fire of artillery to force our left centre near the farm of La Haye Sainte which after a severe contest was defeated, and having observed that the troops retired from this attack in great confusion, and that the march of General Bulow's corps by Eschermont upon Planchenoire and La Belle Alliance had begun to take effect, and as I could perceive the intentions of the enemy, I determined to attack the enemy and immediately advanced the whole line of infantry, supported by the cavalry and artillery. The attack succeeded in every point; the enemy was forced from his position on the heights, and fled in the utmost confusion. . . .

Your Lordship will observe that such a desperate action could not be fought, and such advantages could not be gained, without great loss; and I am sorry to add that ours has been immense. . . . It gives me the greatest satisfaction to assure your Lordship that the army never, upon any occasion, conducted itself better.

DEATH OF NAPOLEON

July 5, 1821.—The following intelligence arrived in town yesterday from St Helena. (From the Courier). St Helena, May 7. Bonaparte died on Saturday, the 5th, at 5 p.m., after an illness of six weeks; the last fortnight only considered dangerous. The body has been opened, and the disease ascertained to be a cancer on the stomach, with a great extent of ulceration.

DR LIVINGSTONE

July 27, 1872.—To the surprise of an American newspaper we are indebted for trustworthy information that Dr Livingstone still lives and prosecutes his unexampled researches. A letter addressed to the New York Herald by the great traveller has been forwarded to us.

'GREATEST' SCOOP OF ALL

INITIATIVE BY THE TIMES

TREATY OF BERLIN

At midday on Saturday, July 13, 1878 The Times published a special edition with a text and translation of the Treaty of Berlin over 24 columns, a feat that has been described as "the greatest scoop in journalism". This was made possible by the initiative of its correspondent, Mr. Bismarck. At a private dinner with Bismarck he had failed to persuade Bismarck to give him the text but later he obtained it, except for the preamble which had not then been drawn up. He carried an official to read the preamble to him and went to his private rooms where he dictated it to his secretary, from memory. De Bismarck signed his message in the living of a friend's coat and sent him secretly to Brussels where the message was telegraphed to London.

Monday, July 15, 1878.—On Saturday we placed the text of the Treaty of Berlin in the hands of the public at the very time when the Plenipotentiaries were affixing their signatures to it at Berlin, and today we republish the momentous document.

It is certainly the most important international decree that has appeared since the treaties recording the labours of the Congress of Vienna. It would be of the highest political moment even if it did no more than record the arrangements by which the Great Powers have averted a war that might have spread from end to end of Europe. But it will also be a great historical landmark because it has transformed an Empire which contains the most coveted territory in the world, and which periodically threatens the general peace by its disorganization. . . .

The Eastern Question has now ceased to be, what it has been for some time, a menace to the public peace, because the Russian growth of Russia has been felt distinctly as a peril not only to this country, but to civilization itself. It was like the progress of a huge glacier, slow, irresistible, and hopelessly crushing to all life that it spread over. . . . The next generation must take care in its own way for the interest of itself and its successors. The Treaty of Berlin may fairly be looked upon as a sufficient achievement for one generation to have performed.

RETIREMENT OF BISMARCK

EXECRATED MAN

March 19, 1890.—Paris, March 18.—The retirement of Prince Bismarck (German Chancellor) has produced a very strong and extraordinary impression here. This wonderful man, after having planned, prepared, and carried out a war which led to one of the greatest military disasters ever experienced by France, after having laid his hand on her treasury, commerce, industry and territory, by a phenomenon which perhaps stands alone in history, and which marks the deeply peaceful sentiment of France, had become the very palladium of peace. It seemed as if his retirement of power, was a guarantee of the prolongation of the state of peace in Europe. He was execrated for the injury he had done to this country, but that hatred was not entertained for him which is implied by the third for vengeance.

EMPEROR OF GERMANY

Friday, January 20, 1871.—The Emperor of Germany. (By telegraph). From Our Special Correspondent. Versailles, Jan. 19, 9 a.m. King William of Prussia was yesterday proclaimed Emperor of Germany in the Hall of Mirrors, in the presence of all the German Princes who are under the standards of the army before Paris and surrounded by the representatives of the different regiments.

SIEGE OF PARIS ENDS

London, Saturday, January 25, 1871.—The Capitulation of Paris may by this time be looked upon as accomplished. At an early hour yesterday the negotiations were said to be already so far advanced as to leave little doubt that they would be brought to a conclusion.

THE PANIC AT BULL'S RUN

GRAND ARMY BURLESQUE

Among the many reports from the special Correspondent of the civil war in America, The Times published one on August 6, 1861, extending over eight columns on the battle of Bull's Run, a small river which flows into the Potomac. The next day the editorial columns carried the following comment:

London, Wednesday, August 7, 1861.—It is very difficult to gauge the solidity of anything American—even of a great battle. We know that there was a great rout in front of that gap which runs up into the hills, for one were represented in the run, and may say that we saw it with our own eyes and heard the cannonade with our own ears. There is a probability, also, that the number of men present at the battle amounts to the high figure of 150,000, for both accounts seem to agree upon this. Beyond these facts, however, everything seems vague and uncertain. The advance of the "Grand Army of the Potomac" reads in the American papers like a burlesque of the progress of Xerxes to the Hellespont. The great Federal victory at Bull's Run, which was flashed over the Northern States and recorded in the Northern papers, was a thing happening for hours, while yet in print, upon the confines of fancy and possibility. The subject, what we could have least believed. Perhaps we ought to have anticipated that the Federal forces, who had burnt up the homesteads on their line of march would speed back to the embers with pale faces in their panic flight. But this never did occur to us. It requires the testimony of the American newspapers, and the names of our own correspondents to suggest to us that 75,000 American patriots fled for 20 miles in an agony of fear, although no one was pursuing them, and that 75,000 other American patriots remained from among them 75,000 enemies because they were not informed how stark-frightened these were. Even the artillery were not captured, but picked up. The guns were left behind because they impeded the flight of the artillerymen, and they might have been carried off if the apprehensions of the gunners would have allowed them to take advantage of the leisure, which the prudent conqueror was so ready to afford. On the other hand, our correspondents think that the panic had gone so right to the heart of the North that if General Beauregard had the enterprise to follow up his advantage he might have gone almost unresisted into Washington City itself. All which the Northern press says upon this subject is to congratulate themselves the enemy did not know in what a fright they were.

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EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES

THE FIRST STEPS

The Great Emancipation Act to end slavery was passed in 1833.

May 14, 1833.—The increasing voice of enlightened humanity—a growing respect for the rights of human nature—the diffusion of information on the barbarities of the colonial system—the new power of the pulpit, the hustings and the press—the abolition of the slave system could not be tolerated much longer. On the other hand, the planters . . . have resisted the chief recommendation of the British Parliament for the mitigation of slavery. . . . and have continued the use of the cart-whip, even in its horrid laceration of women, not only as an instrument of vindictive punishment, but . . . The ministers found it necessary to declare the liberation of 800,000 of our fellow subjects at present in bondage. . . . apprenticed labourers and enter into a new engagement as such.

WAR WITH AMERICA

July 21, 1812.—New York, June 20th, 10 o'clock. Important.—War with Great Britain. Extract of a letter from Washington dated 17th of June. The day is fast: the Senate of the United States have this day decided the question, after ten days debate, by a majority of 19 to 13. War, therefore, is inevitable. In addition to the above, the following general orders have been issued: General Orders: Headquarters, New York, June 20, 1812. General Bloomfield announces to the troops that war is declared against Great Britain by the United States. By order, B. H. MacPherson, aide-de-camp.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN SHOT

ASSASSINATED IN THEATRE

REBEL CONSPIRACY

Thursday, April 27, 1865.—Assassination of President Lincoln. Official report. The following official telegram from Mr. Secretary Stanton has been received by the United States Legation in London (via Green-castle, per Nova Scotia):

Sir, It has become my distressing duty to announce to you that last night, his Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, was assassinated about the hour of half-past 10 o'clock in his private box at Ford's Theatre in the city. The President about 8 o'clock accompanied Mrs. Lincoln to the theatre. Another lady and gentleman were with them in the box. About half-past 10 during a pause in the performance the assassin entered the box, the door of which was unguarded, hastily approached the President from behind, and discharged a pistol at his head. The bullet entered the back of his head and penetrated nearly through. The assassin then leaped from the box upon the stage brandishing a large knife or dagger, and exclaimed "Give me the President!" and escaped in the rear of the theatre. Immediately upon the discharge the President fell to the floor insensible and continued in that state until 20 minutes past 7 o'clock this morning when he breathed his last.

About the same time the marauder another assassin presented himself at the door of Mr. Seward's residence [Mr. Seward was Secretary of State], gained admittance by representing he had a prescription from Mr. Seward's physician which he was directed to deliver to the President, hurried up to the third story chamber where Mr. Seward was lying. He here discovered Mr. Frederick Seward, struck him over the head, inflicting several wounds, and fracturing the skull in two places, inflicting it is feared mortal wounds. Immediately upon the death of the President notice was given to Vice-President Johnson, who happened to be in the city, and upon whom the office of President devolved. He will take the oath and secure the functioning of the President today. The murders of the President have been discovered, and evidence obtained that these terrible crimes were committed by a conspiracy, carefully planned, and set on foot by rebels under pretence of aiding the South and aiding the rebel cause.

TOLL OF AMERICAN PRESIDENTS

MR KENNEDY'S DEATH

November 23, 1863.—From Our Own Correspondent, Washington, Nov. 22.—The assassination of President Kennedy took place at the airport into the city of Dallas. The witness said the assassin came from the window of a bridge. People flung themselves to the ground as armed policemen and Secret Service agents rushed into the building. A rifle with telescopic sights was found there. The President was wounded in the head and collapsed into the arms of his wife. She was heard to cry "Oh no!" as she cradled his head in her lap and the car, splattered with blood, speeded to Parkland Hospital. Vice-President Johnson was sworn in as the new President on board the presidential aircraft. Other American Presidents assassinated were: James A. Garfield on July 2, 1881, in Washington; and died on September 19 that year; William McKinley shot in Buffalo, New York, on September 6, 1901, and died on September 14.

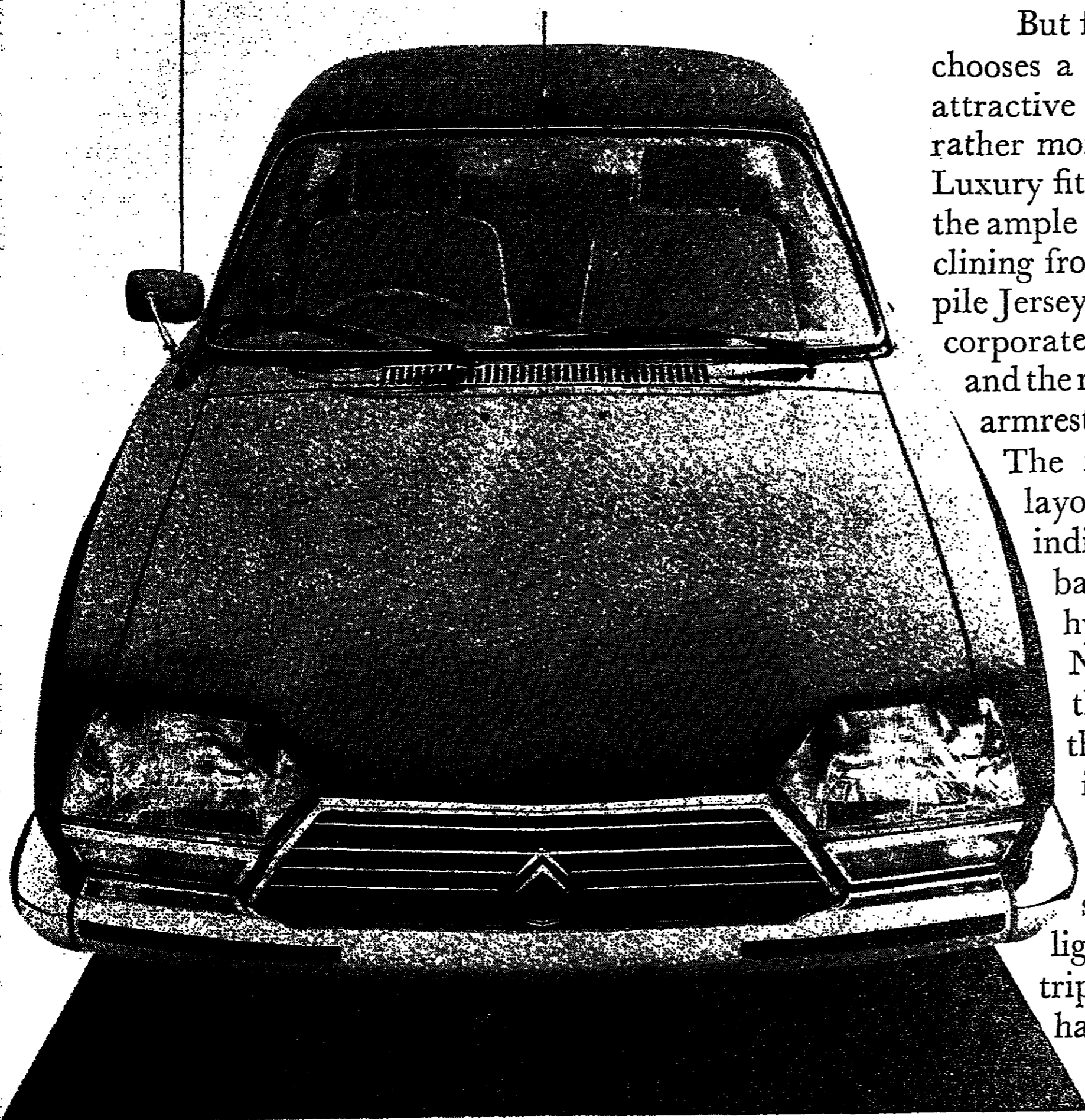
CORN LAW REPEAL

June 17, 1846.—In spite of the Wicklow amendment last night, less than of the Duke of Devonham's on the previous night, the fate of the Corn Bill is now almost sealed. All obstacles to repeal have been destroyed. All chances of modification have been lost. . . . All interests and purposes of the Law is gone. Three years' delay about years—what separates us from the interval which is to crown us with all the blessings, or expose us to all the inconveniences, of perfect free trade in corn. Such is the prospect.

Continued on facing page

letters are delivered later than the first working day after collection.

IN THIS AGE OF INFLATION THE NEW COMPANY CAR TAX COULD BE YOUR SALVATION.



Citroën GS Pallas. Although sharing the same basic body shell as other GS models, the outer trim of the Pallas clearly marks it as something special. An unmistakable black vinyl roof, protective chrome side strips and integral chrome wheel trims immediately set it apart.

But for the discerning driver who chooses a Pallas, what makes it really attractive in terms of ownership are the rather more discreet inner refinements. Luxury fitted carpeting extends even to the ample rear parcel shelf. The fully reclining front seats have headrests. Deep pile Jersey cloth seat covering is also incorporated in the door panel upholstery and the rear seat has a foldaway central armrest.

The impressive Pallas dashboard layout includes warning lights to indicate front brake pad wear, battery charge and oil pressure, hydraulic pressure and choke. No less impressive in positioning the GS Pallas very definitely in the luxury car class is the selection of standard fittings: heated rear window, electric screen-washers and two speed wind-screen wipers, hazard warning lights, electric clock, cigar lighter, trip mileage recorder, and quartz halogen headlamps.

Worth remembering also is the fact that the 16.4 cu. ft. boot capacity of the Pallas is a totally rectangular box shape unimpeded by spare wheel or wheel arches. The aerodynamic GS design helps improve performance and reduce fuel consumption (41.55 mpg at a constant 55 mph), and the ride from Citroën's advanced and much lauded hydropneumatic suspension is unexcelled at any price for comfort.

All considered you may well wonder after taking a test drive in the Citroën GS Pallas why you never considered this car before. And you could end up extending a heartfelt vote of thanks to the tax office for helping point you in the direction of a whole new motoring experience.

THESE days, the problem of choosing a company car that displays a degree of distinction within a limited budget is enough to plunge most motorists into the depths of despair. And as if things weren't seen as being bad enough, the advent of the new company car tax must have had executives by their thousands filling in sheaves of emigration papers. But closer scrutiny of what's available in the low tax 1300cc-and-under bracket reveals a surprisingly stylish selection.

Particularly interesting among this group for the driver who values inner luxury and comfort in addition to keeping up outward appearances is the

CITROËN GS Pallas

Bernard Levin

A pilgrim's progress to Joyce Cary

You must, said the lady, read Joyce Cary. Oh, I said, I have always been meaning to. Clearly, she didn't believe me, for shortly afterwards she sent me three of Cary's books, thus putting me, as you may imagine, under a powerful obligation to read them. I did, too, and wished I had done so years before, so great was the pleasure I derived from them, and so impressed was I at the mightiness of Cary's mind and heart.

The trouble with discovering a writer in these circumstances is that, at any rate if you are a masochist like me, you torment yourself with the thought of all the other writers you have been meaning to read for years. Are there untold treasures in Meredith, for instance? In Thackeray? In Mark Rutherford? Must I look more closely at the water-colours of Marie Laurencin, listen to the organ preludes of Buschewitz, go to the cinema occasionally?

Life is short, art long; an observation that has been made before. But it would be a cruelly short life that did not make room for Joyce Cary, whose trilogy—*Herself Surprised*, *To Be a Pilgrim* and *The Horse's Mouth*—is what the lady sent me, and what, eventually, I read.

Of Cary's life I knew little; indeed, not much more than that he was Irish and that he had died bravely after an exceptionally prolonged terminal illness. (The information on the jacket of the uniform edition in which the books I have been published is delightfully uninformative: "Subsequently, Mr Cary studied at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, and was killed in action on the night of 10/11/1917.") But after reading these three books I feel both that I know him well, and that it really would not matter if neither I nor anyone else had ever known him at all, if, indeed, his manuscripts had been found in an attic with no author's name on them.

That is a much more difficult test for a book to pass than you may imagine; we say that the identity of the man Shakespeare makes no difference, and that the plays would be just the same if it turned out that they had been written by Bacon, but we really mean, the enigma of the author defeats the attempt at such detachment:

Others abide our question,
thou art free;
We ask and ask; and thou
smilest, and art still.

But the mystery of Shakespeare is like the mystery of Mozart or Villon: we believe that the who will illuminate the how. (The English language conveniently makes one an anagram of the other.) And with writers of stature, the biographical information and intimations of character become important precisely because we sense that the work is not, in between, the utterly personal creator, who is so entirely divorced in his work that it becomes his personality. Forster of course; I believe you could have recognized him—certainly his voice—though you had never previously met him, if you had read *Howards End* and *A Passage to India*. Dickens, obviously; and Cobbett; we can all make our own lists. But Cary must surely be on the list of anyone who has read the three books that constitute one of the most remarkable portraits of an artist ever made. Guilely Jimson is indeed an extraordinarily successful creation, but not more so than his creator; for Cary glows from the pages of his books with the light of all the world.

The books are deeply religious in conception and feeling; I do not know what Cary's precise religious orientation might have been, but this trilogy exhibits what might be described as a kind of pan-Christian outlook. What is more, it is exemplified, in three aspects, in the three chief characters—Guilely himself, the sluttish but glorious Sara, and Wilcher, of whom the author wrote that:

... he knows, with his sound education and evangelical protestant training, that he must not see his heart on worldly things; that history is always a turmoil of change; that there is no rest for the soul except in the love of God, and His beauty and His justice; that man is condemned to be a pilgrim in an unexplored wilderness; that all the schemes of politicians, with their promises of security, all the near paradises of the churches, are fraud or delusion.

Sara is the simplest, most primitive, form of the saved; unconscious of the goodness buried deep within her instincts, and a great sinner (but so was the thief on the right-hand cross). Jimson will achieve it through art, to which he vows allegiance though it kill him (which it does); but Wilcher is in touch with meaning, and suffers because he cannot quite bring himself to take it by the hand. (There is also, in Lucy Wilcher, a remarkable picture of a religious fanatic—remarkable not only because of its completeness and conviction, but because the author manages to make her a sympathetic figure. The effect is achieved partly by the fact that she is herself a victim, but mainly through the extraordinary strength of Cary's imagination, which can see humanity even in the inhuman.)

Some writers are for us, and some against, and with the single exception of Chekhov, I cannot think of any who leave us in doubt as to which it is. (Some, like Dr Johnson, are pessimists on their own account, and optimists on ours, but there is no difficulty in telling which he is wearing at any particular moment. Besides, how could you be a pessimist in Boswell's company, even if he were sober?) Joyce Cary was explicitly for many of us against them, for life against death, for the expanding universe against the steady state, for the other world against this one. And I say this with full confidence, for no more evidence than his three-part work of his that I have read, for no man could write books as positive as these with only part of himself, let alone with the lesser part.

I do not know whether Joyce Cary is read much at present; I rather suspect not. But there are some artists who can wear unfashionability like a decoration for valour, and he is one of them. And even if it is so, his time will surely come again, when his qualities come again. The ripe blowness of Sara is the greedy, grasping selfishness of Guilely; the struggle—"only connect"—of Wilcher; these are themes that can never lose their meaning, because meaning is what they are about. Every generation has its own world, and every artist has his own world, and must do so. But to the true artist is given an ability greater than that: to create a world of his own that the rest of us can share. Such an artist was Joyce Cary, and I am glad to say that I have waited so long for a friend to travel six thousand miles and introduce me to him on Dublin Airport.

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Summits get a new look which may prove to be good for them

Mr Carter turns the light of democracy on the diplomats' closed world

Senior civil servants and appointed officials on both sides of the Atlantic tend to dislike summit conferences, and their journalist friends reflect this dislike with world-weary cynicism. I have never understood this.

Why, for instance, did John Foster Dulles do everything in his power to deter President Eisenhower from appearing at a summit? His syntax was shaky, but he knew a good deal more about war and peace than his Secretary of State. His farewell address suggested that he was also well informed on pressure groups at home which can dictate or influence national security policy. Above all, he was the elected representative of the American people. He was accountable, which is what democracy is all about.

That simple truth has rarely persuaded the bureaucratic elite. Apart from the lamentable possibility that a Prime Minister might not be a fellow of All Souls, or a President an honourable student from Harvard, elected heads of government are believed not to be trusted to represent their countries in the rarified air of higher diplomacy because they are captives of popular opinion.

This counter-argument reveals the bureaucratic distrust of democracy, but it will have to be sharply restrained for the next four or eight years. President James Earl Carter Jr is not known as Jimmy Carter for nothing. He represents a new generation of Southern populists. He believes in open government, or rather he believes that democratic government cannot work unless it is open, and that applies to summit conferences.

His belief in open government is profound. One of the first tasks he set himself was to reform the American federal government to ensure that it is open and accountable as well as efficient and not unnecessarily expensive. Even zero-sum when it is a political device. It can clear the bureaucratic jungle of agencies and programmes which no longer provide a useful public service, as well as keeping down spending.

The desire for open government explains his disconcerting

habit of announcing bold objectives without much reference to his allies, Congress or the bureaucracy. I am thinking of his stand on civil rights, the proposed reduction of nuclear armaments, the need to conserve energy, and his apprehension over the increasing availability of plutonium with all its attendant dangers.

The announcements have been well received by most people if not by all politicians, bureaucrats and pressure groups. Their opposition reflects in part the belief that such pie-in-the-sky announcements can only make the work of politicians and diplomats more difficult, but there is method in this apparent Southern populist madness.

Not imposing a grand design

Apart from the psychological impact of announcing bold objectives, which can be beneficial, Mr Carter believes that it will help to rally public opinion behind them. It can also give opposition into the open where it should be the process so far has been rather bruising, in Washington and in the run-up to the Downing Street conference, but it has also initiated public debates which should precede all democratic decisions.

Mr Carter's advisers believe that the process worked well last weekend despite the bruising. He was supposed to have been on a collision course with Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, but Roger Berthoud reported in *The Times* on Monday that there was no fundamental friction between the two men on the nuclear issue. Their apparently conflicting views on human rights was easy to explain and understood by both of them.

Statesmen always compose or appear to compose their differences in public, even when one of them is as angry as Herr Schmidt was, but a new factor was apparent in London last weekend. Mr Carter demonstrated that he is not another American President with a grand design to impose upon lesser allies.

If he was not well briefed on the West German approach to human rights, he recognized that fellow heads of government have their own special interests and problems, and that European parliaments can be as difficult as Congress—well, nearly as difficult. For this reason he appears to be convinced that a measure of open diplomacy is necessary to establish where opinions differ, not only between governments and bureaucracies but also parliaments and electorates.

It is another facet of his belief in public debate. If Herr Schmidt found the process bruising, he can take comfort in the knowledge that the President is prepared to reconsider his own ideas in the light of their discussions.

This must have been reassuring, but open government and diplomacy may seem disturbingly unbuttoned to some, and it has yet to be established how far Mr Carter can carry it. In London last weekend the seven heads of government established that they now know in which direction they should move, but the question is whether each is strong enough to persuade his own electorate. In raising that question, Mr Carter did at least introduce some realism into their discussions.

He also made his own position clear at the Nato conference yesterday. "America's concern for human rights does not reflect a desire to impose our particular political or social arrangements on any other country. It is, rather, an expression of the most deeply felt values of the American people."

"We entertain no illusion that the concerns we express and the actions we take will bring rapid changes in the policies of other governments. But neither do we believe that world opinion is without effect. We will continue to express our beliefs—not only because we must remain true to ourselves, but also because we are convinced that the building of a better world rests on nations' clear expression of the values that have given meaning to its national life."

Louis Heren

Howard Levenson, of the National Council for Civil Liberties, replies to Lord Wigoder

Serious threats to freedom in the Criminal Law Bill

It is wrong to use the criminal law and the police in this way to try to deal with problems such as homelessness and industrial disputes, which are caused by economic factors

The Criminal Law Bill can by no stretch of the imagination be regarded as a "good Bill" in civil liberty terms, as suggested by Lord Wigoder in *The Times* (May 3).

The part of the Bill which reforms the conspiracy law does not in fact go very far. Although the maximum sentence for conspiracy is linked to the sentence for the substantive offence, it will still be possible to go to prison for 12 months for conspiracy to commit a summary offence which might not itself carry a prison sentence at all (such as obstruction of the highway which carries a maximum penalty of a £50 fine).

Nothing is being done to restrict the sort of prejudicial hearsay evidence which is admitted in conspiracy trials, and nothing is being done to implement other restrictions as the use of conspiracy proposed by the Law Commission.

The offence of conspiracy to trespass is abolished and then to all intents and purposes reintroduced in part II of the Bill, since it will be an offence to conspire to commit any of the five new offences. The new of-

fences created in part II of the Bill are not only unnecessary, they also go further in effect than the Government claims.

There is to be a tremendous increase in police power to arrest without warrant and to enter and search premises, and the police will be empowered to intervene in industrial disputes and sit-ins of various kinds.

The new entry offence would enable a caretaker or security guard to claim that violence (which is not defined) is being perpetrated by a group of workers wishing to occupy a factory, or perhaps by trade union officials entering the factory to talk to workers.

He could then call in the police to arrest without warrant any individual who would then be liable to imprisonment. The organisers could also be prosecuted for conspiracy.

A new offence of trespassing with an offensive weapon is created in clause 8. Any object including many likely to be left lying around a factory or house, such as a screwdriver, could be an offensive weapon. In the past it has only been a crime to possess such an object in a public place; the Bill extends this to private premises.

The police would have the power in practice to enter by force and without warrant any squat, factory occupation or sit-in, to look for offensive weapons. Once in they would try to find evidence of other offences, such as criminal damage—which could include bent nails or bent corrugated iron—to justify charges.

Clause 9 creates an offence, punishable with imprisonment or a fine, of obstructing a peace-keeping officer in the exercise of his duties. Obstruction can include peace-

fully refusing to move when asked; "offences of the court" can include the type of drug habit which have been used in the past; and possession orders can include those issued under the speedy order 113 proceedings—used in the past against factory occupations, squats, and street demonstrations.

Thus, the combination of the speedy order 113 possession proceedings and the new offence of obstructing a court officer could well involve the police in taking the employer's side in an industrial dispute involving factory occupations. The new offences could also involve the police in ejecting homeless people on to the streets.

It is wrong to use the criminal law and the police in this way to try to deal with problems such as homelessness and industrial disputes, which are caused by economic factors.

Nobody should be complacent about part III of the Bill even though it is now to remain triable by jury. Lord Wigoder himself indicated some of the areas where the Bill needs to be changed (such as establishing the right of trial by jury for those charged with assault

on the police and preserving it for those charged with importing drugs). As a general principle an offence which is sufficiently serious to carry a prison sentence should also carry the right to trial by jury. If it is not sufficiently serious to carry the right to trial by jury then it is not serious enough to merit imprisonment.

A Bill that incorporated this approach might well be worth having. Meanwhile, the procedure to be adopted in deciding whether a case is to be dealt with by the magistrates or jury is bound to confuse and intimidate unrepresented defendants.

The Bill would have to be changed beyond all recognition to be acceptable to those concerned to protect civil liberties. The defects of the Bill are more than the new name, outstanding problems—that concern Lord Wigoder. Trade unionists, homeless families, opponents of oppressive regimes, student protesters, and many others will all have grounds to be very worried if this Bill is passed.

The author is legal officer for the National Council for Civil Liberties. © Times Newspapers Ltd, 1977

PROBLEM COLUMN

Could you help solve one of the problems as listed below? They are typical of the kind of human situations met all the time by the helpers who give so much dedicated service through Help the Aged.

Millie a widow of 75. "When you get old nobody wants to know you. A big city is the loneliest place in the world."

Help someone like Millie with a friendly Day Centre. £7 provides a lot of crockery or equipment. £150 inscribes a loved name on the dedication plaque.

Food: "Old people die young because they don't have enough of the right kind of food." Says John, relief worker in Africa.

Send £25 nourishing meals for £5.

Elsie: Old Elsie needs regular medical treatment, yet doesn't want to go to hospital, "or move for my last years". Nor does she need to if there were a Day Hospital. Help us start more; and help research in keeping old people active and well.

Every £10 is a valuable step towards such work. Anwar: After years of work on the land in India, cataract of both eyes is robbing him of the happiness of seeing his grandchildren. Yet thanks to volunteer helpers, £8 will pay the basic costs of restoring his sight.

Count your blessings and send your generous help soon to: The Hon. Treasurer, The Rt. Hon. Lord Wileby-King, Room T3, FREEPOST 30, LONDON W1E 7JZ. (No stamp needed.)

Name _____ Address _____

*Thank you. As one helper writes: "I would like you to know how much joy your efforts have brought."

The Times Diary

Among the glittering prizes

ing it look as though it had been passed round someone's lavatory, and the British Open Trophy, the most coveted of all, is a pretty silver jug, handy for carrying warming drams round a windy kitchen. But to win a really spectacular centrepiece for your dining room table, provided you have a table braced with steel girders, you have to go to the Regatta.

The Challenge Cup is a massive silver bowl on a huge silver pedestal about the size and shape of a plinth for a statue of Queen Victoria, and the Metropolitan Champion Cup for Eight is a quite indescribable creation of anchors, bowsprits, crests of the City of London, and silver seaweed which, if placed in a display in the "Titanic" would have sunk her before she ever got near the iceberg.

One of the prettiest of all the trophies on show is the Wimbledon ladies' singles, winning plate, which is a small, round, silver-plated trophy, which has done much to stimulate cricket-watching, is a small gilt sculpture of a man apparently scratching his armpit and the back of his knee at the same time, which at least makes the conversation piece.

The world speedway champion, lucky lad, picks up a full-size silver motorcycle wheel with wings attached, which would be ideal in the case of a puncture on his way home from his triumph. Golf trophies also tend towards the modest. The Dunlop Masters is a simple silver salver covered with autographs, mak-

The British Genius Exhibition addressed their invitation to our fashion editor to "Prudence Glynn, Esq."

Licked

Though children have broken through the pay code and successfully claimed a 25 per cent increase in pocket money over the past year there are fewer and fewer of them about. This is a cause of concern to Wall's, the ice-cream manufacturer, who were revealing the fruits of their latest researches at the Hilton Hotel yesterday.

The fall in the birth-rate will deprive the company of some half million young customers in the next few years, they estimate, and that is why they are trying to increase their appeal to adults.

The British treated themselves to £260 million worth of ice-cream last year, but Wall's say they still have a job to persuade grown-ups that it is permissible to be seen waving a wafer or licking a cornet in public.

Adults simply will not take anything on the stick, explained Eric Walsh, the general marketing manager. "They think it is just too childish. That is why we have had such a success with pre-packed cones." These come wrapped in paper and further protect the purchaser from the embarrassment of drips ends by being insulated from within by a coating of chocolate.

Children are not to be forgotten, though, nor their particular tastes. Wall's have finally given up Dracula's Deadly Secret, the black icolly which, they claim, was the first of an increasing family of horror confections, only to replace it with a more vivid childer known as the Blood Red Dracula.

Headline

Harrods recommenced their hat show yesterday with the bold announcement "Hats are back!" You would not have thought so to look at the audience filling the gilded chairs. Barely a dozen hats were to be seen, and only one of those was feathered.

It appeared, though, that that was what the women really liked, because there was no applause until the twenty-fifth hat went on parade—a large cream straw number by Wilfred Paddison trimmed with fluffy egret feathers. Similarly there were claps for a £72 lemon organza cloche trimmed with tinted ostrich plumes.

Most eye-catching of all among the display of clothes, tribbles, sailors, straws, and floral trimmings were a silver lamé turban with matching boa at £140 the set, and a floppy cap covered in sequins like a Pearly King's, but priced at £36.

Changing Times

"From these premises, the Condensers will be enabled to present to their Readers, whether in Fashionable or Commercial Life, an amusing and instructive Companion for the Breakfast Table." That was published in 1787, preparing the reader for the embarrassment of drips ends by being insulated from within by a coating of chocolate.



special pages to mark the 60,000th issue and it may still be said with truth, as the Directors said in that early Prospect, that we have "a source of authentic and early information, in the political hemisphere, superior to any other Print".

The new title came into being on January 1, 1788, and the reason for it is described in the notice which fell out of a book of old theatre bills at the British Library the other day. The paper's reception was already established "at all the Coffee-houses and Taverns in London, and Westminster" and it had correspondents not only in every city and principal town

in Great Britain and Ireland but throughout Europe, and other parts of the world "where the English language is known".

However, the name "Prospect" was being amended to "The Times" by the managers, throwing readers into such confusion that the new name was conceived "with a view to rescue from the base arts of subterfuge and imposition a Newspaper hitherto supported by a generous and discerning Public, and amply established in general estimation in spite of the envious efforts of interested competitors."

Hard Times

Our report of the 1926 General Strike on page 15 modestly omits to mention that *The Times* did not miss a day's publication during the dispute. Managers, helped by volunteers, including a future Speaker and pensioners, produced the single multi-graphed sheet of May 5, No 44,263, and its machine-printed four-page successors.

In Printing House Square the strike began on a farcical note when the last night shift left the building in the early hours to find all public transport at a standstill. The chairman, Colonel J. T. Astor, suggested that the transport for distributing the emergency issues should be used to take the strikers home.

The first break in our continuity was a long one, between March 26 and April 20, 1926, when a countrywide engineers' dispute stopped the national newspapers. Thirteen years of industrial peace followed, but since 1958 there have been 35 lost issues. Had we never lost a single issue, we would have celebrated our 60,000th number on March 7.

PHS



THE PAST IN OUR PRESENT

The Times today celebrates a birthday. We have reached our sixtieth anniversary. The next major birthday to which we look forward will be in 1985, which is the year of our bicentenary. We publish today a selection of some of the historic news stories which have appeared in *The Times* since our foundation in 1785.

Like most British institutions, *The Times* has a strong sense of its own tradition. We do feel that each new issue is part of a continuous process of reporting and interpreting the affairs of Britain and the world which has included all the major historic events of this long period. It is natural to look back with pride to our coverage of the French Revolution which is indeed the editorial foundation on which the newspaper was laid.

From a journalist's point of view the French Revolution was an ideal running story. It was of intense interest to most potential readers in Britain and continued to hold their interest for years. It had potential implications which were never realized in British life; many people in Britain feared and a few hoped that such a revolution could also happen here. It involved war and the threat of war. It produced dramatic and shocking events and the horrors of the Terror.

Quality rather than sales

The French Revolution also determined one of the consistent themes of the editorial policy of *The Times*. We have at different periods been regarded as belonging occasionally to the left, sometimes to the right and more often to the centre, but we have always been regarded as constitutionalist, as concerned with the preservation and strength of the British Constitution, with its reform but also with its defence against its enemies.

The success of *The Times* in the eighteenth century led to a period in the nineteenth century when we occupied a pre-eminent position both as a serious journal of opinion and as the nearest approach Britain had to a mass circulation newspaper. Under the editorship of Barnes, a radical if unpredictable advocate of the policies of reform, *The Times* had as large a circulation as all the other national newspapers put together, and the highest position and authority. This, at a time when newspapers

were the only way of circulating national news, was an immense power. As Trollope's *The Warden* shows, that thundering power did not make us popular with everybody.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, under Delane, who was almost without question the greatest of editors of *The Times*, the decision was taken to go for quality rather than circulation. With the cancellation of the newspaper taxes it became possible to publish really cheap newspapers, based on low costs, using less paper, and then with smaller editorial staffs.

These newspapers opened up the mass market in the latter nineteenth century and led to the development of the modern mass newspaper by Northcliffe. To compete with such newspapers in terms of price *The Times* would have had to reduce its size, to keep down its editorial expenditure and to limit the information provided to its readers. Since Delane made that decision there have been two attempts to combine *The Times* as a newspaper of record with at least an approach to a mass sale. One of those attempts was made by Northcliffe just before the First World War. The other was made under the first Lord Thomson immediately after the merger with *The Sunday Times*.

Neither of these attempts was successful, though both of them could be justified in terms of somewhat increased circulation and of editorial development and modernization. The lesson would seem to be that the attempt to break out of the choice between quality and mass circulation is doomed to failure, but that the attempt itself is worth making and has favourable long-term effects on the paper.

The Victorian *Times* deteriorated after the retirement and premature death of Delane. It became a duller paper, as well as a more right-wing one and its political judgment was less reliable. The two great mistakes in the history of *The Times* are the publication of the Parnell forgeries, which substantially damaged the paper's reputation in the 1880s, and the attitude we adopted towards appeasement in the late 1930s. The collective mind of *The Times*, which is so powerful an influence on all who work in our office, has Parnell and Munich engraved upon it.

It was Northcliffe who rescued *The Times* from dullness and it was the Astors and Geoffroy Dawson who rescued *The Times* from Northcliffe. *The Times* was wrong about Europe in the 1930s but, though the mistake was grave, it was honourable. The men of that period were determined that there should not be another war if they could avoid it. Their imaginations and their memories were full of the horror of the Western Front. They believed in the ideal of the Commonwealth and saw Britain as a benevolent worldwide power and not as a European power alone. They thought that a second world war would certainly

destroy Britain as a major power—as it did—and would probably destroy civilization as well. Holding those views, their conduct was entirely comprehensible though neither prudent nor well-informed.

In the last ten thousand issues—that is since 1944—the attitudes of *The Times* can be divided into three phases. The first was support for the development of the welfare state both under the wartime coalition and even more under the Attlee Government. That went with a rather glib attitude towards the Soviet Union. We were perhaps Rooseveltian, realistically idealist at home but unrealistically idealist abroad.

The lost decade

The 1950s and the early 1960s were marked by warnings against the explosion of materialism which replaced the more austere attitudes that had provided the strength of the British nation. The most famous of these warnings was the leading article, *It is a moral issue*. In the period of "you've never had it so good" *The Times* reacted towards puritanism, and that instinctive concern has been justified by events.

The past ten years, with the generous support of the Thomson family, have seen a programme of modernization of the paper itself, intended to make the generation change which every newspaper has to make, and to preserve the qualities which make *The Times* valuable to its readers. There has in fact been a substantial improvement in our commercial circumstances. This also has been a period of anxiety and of warnings, of a growing concern about the failure of Britain to remain internationally competitive or to find a post-imperial role. It has not been an easy period in which to be optimistic and when we have jollied ourselves into optimism we have tended to be at our least perceptive. We have also developed a new economic viewpoint, which, unfortunately, has also proved justified by events.

This is an extremely difficult period for Britain and must therefore be very difficult for all the British institutions, including the press. Apart from the entry into Europe, the period since the middle sixties has been a lost decade in British history, a period of decline, a period of weakness. It is not the job of newspapers to govern but it is their job to report, to comment and to warn. We have tried in these years not to boom vapidly but to relate precise warnings to particular aspects of Britain's problems. Our central anxiety must however refer to the fluid spined lack of will which in this period has been shown by the British people at least as conspicuously as by British governments. A revival of the national will is the condition of any revival of the nation.

The British archive

From Sir John Long

Sir, I write with reference to Mr. Toole Storr's letter, published in your issue of May 2, on government department records.

I sympathize with his regret that the records of government departments are often treated inadequately from the viewpoint of their importance to posterity, because I sometimes had experiences similar to his in my time in the Admiralty. It is, however, much easier to recognize a defect and the results flowing from it than it is to provide a remedy. In Victorian times, and before that, government departments were dealing with a small, indeed very small, amount of business and there was adequate time to see that public papers were preserved in the record offices of government departments. Conditions of today are very different. Infinitely more paperwork, matters having to be dealt with often in a hurry and staff not easy to obtain for work on records which has in general little appeal.

I was naturally interested in his reference to the patent issued by the Crown when Samuel Pepys was appointed as "Clerk of the Acts" (not "Clerk to the Navy") in 1660. I was the Secretary of the Admiralty when the Ministry of Works offered this document to the Admiralty. In my view, the Admiralty was the right place for this document. The document does not belong "to the Crown" except in the sense that all papers in government departments belong to the Crown. It was issued by the Crown to Pepys in his (new) appointment of Clerk of the Acts to give him the authority needed for the job. When Pepys took up the appointment, it was clearly essential that both Pepys and the Navy Office should be aware of the scope of the appointment created by the patent, which was in effect an order to both the man and the department—and thus their property.

This correction of one aspect of Mr. Toole Storr's letter does not, of course, reduce the importance of the main theme of the letter which you published.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN LONG,
Formerly Secretary of the Admiralty 1947-1961,
2 Egon Park House,
Walton on the Hill,
Tadworth,
Surrey.
May 5.

Population problem

From Dr G. C. L. Bertram

Sir, In your leader "Pax Americana" (May 6) you so properly refer to the grand scale of United States generosity and enlightenment which led the world towards recovery after World War II. You then refer to the problems for whose solution "rational" tests of leadership and statesmanship will be needed. You list real problems but you neglect to remind us of the basic anomaly that the world already contains almost twice as many people as at the beginning of that war.

Yours faithfully,
G. C. L. BERTRAM,
St John's College,
Cambridge.
May 6.

Say it with vegetables

From Mrs Mary Mackinlay

Sir, Planning my mother's birthday present this morning (she lives away from us in Hampshire) it occurred to me that someone should start an "Inter-view", now soaring vegetable prices have put them out of reach of many people, especially OAPs. After all one cannot eat daffodils, can one?

Yours truly,
MARY MACKINLAY,
High Haven,
Chapel Lane,
Chersfield,
Suffolk.
May 5.

Stage strike

From Mr Paul Kleinman

Sir, I wish to correct the misleading impression given to your correspondent in today's report (May 6) on the Equity Council's decision not to call a one day stoppage in protest against the cuts in theatre. He was rightly informed that there was an overwhelming vote for the stoppage at the recent AGM but was wrongly informed that this was motivated mainly by people working in the "fringe" theatre. The severe cutbacks in public expenditure on the arts is affecting all sections of the subsidised theatre—from the small scale touring companies to the major national companies—and the pressure for strike action reflected this. In fact it is those people working in the subsidised provincial theatre who stand to lose most by the cuts as they have to rely not only on Arts Council grants (as do the fringe) but also on local authority grants, which have been cut even more drastically.

With some theatres having already been forced to close down and more closures and redundancies on the way, it is very damaging, though no doubt convenient for some, to attribute the call for a strike to a militant minority when the truth is that a great number of ordinary workers, working in all sections of the industry, care deeply about their profession and want the union that represents them to take industrial action now against the cuts and to protect their jobs and places of work.

To threaten to take industrial action only "as a last resort" is tantamount to closing the stage door after the cast has well and truly fled.

Yours sincerely,
PAUL KLEINMAN,
Fight Against Cuts in Theatre,
c/o 22 Vicars Road, NWS,
May 6.

Clarendon Palace

From Mr M. S. Pearce

Sir, It is quite bad enough trying to cope with the horrid Stonehenge "whoppers" Mr Harris (letter, May 5) suggesting we should open up Clarendon Palace as well. I have more sympathy with Mr Boswell's view (May 5).

I do support Mr Addyman's plea for the completion and publication of the archaeological investigation, although the idea does not look too promising. Visible remains, concrete pits and holes, the low remains of flint cores to walls and archaeolo-

Foundation of a British Brookings

From Mr Ralph Harris and Mr Arthur Selldon

Sir, As close observers of the impact some social scientists have had on the formulation of government policy since the war, we believe the tragic outcome has been in large part the predictable result of the search for a consensus acceptable to Westminster and Whitehall. Since the membership of Mr Macmillan and the characteristic unveiling of NEDO, the dominant voices in politics, civil service, social science faculties and "representative" industrial organizations have urged one "acceptable" expedient after another in pursuit of an orthodox, progressive economic strategy. At times it seemed almost as if the shoe was to take the form of a "policy" of "politics", out of politics.

Sceptics who dared emphasize the uncomfortable reality of choice between conflicting aims and methods were dismissed as out of touch with what was "politically possible" or "administratively practicable". At the Institute of Economic Affairs it took some spirit to persist with nonconformist analyses of the Keynesian "flaw" in trade union protectionism, to trade unionism, to welfare, centralized forecasting, regional policy, growth through a range of gimmicks from the national plan to industrial regeneration, which have now at last begun to win wider attention only as these policies have come to grief.

Least of all would a policy-orientated Institute in intimate touch with government have been able to make government itself the subject of economic analysis, as the

IEA has done. A British Brookings would be a coin of two sides: if on one it had inside information, on the other it would have defensive inhibition. It is significant that the new economic theory of politics and "public choice" was developed in the USA where there is far more extensive independent patronage of scholarship than in Britain where the University College at Buckingham is having to make its way against official obstruction.

Such severely independent researches could not have and should not have been funded by the 20 years if our budget had relied on direct or indirect subsidies from government or its agencies, as do both the economic/political institutes for which Sir Eric Roll appealed in his letter (May 6). From the start, the IEA looked to income from the publication of its researches, a wide spread of relatively small voluntary donations to avoid dependence on a dominant influence. These safeguards against suffocation by conformity and official patronage—what was characterized as the "current prejudices of the Establishment" and the "fashionable doctrines of the hour"—are unlikely to emerge from the latest conventional refuge of a British Brookings. To judge by NEDO, it would attract the kind of civil servants, politically ambitious academics and frustrated planners who have abetted the damaging mismanagement of British economic policy by both political parties throughout the past two decades.

Yours faithfully,
RALPH HARRIS,
ARTHUR SELLDON,
The Institute of Economic Affairs,
1 Lord North Street, SW1,
May 5.

Conservative students

From the Chairman of the Federation of Conservative Students

Sir, I was truly astonished to read the article in *The Times* of Thursday, May 5, entitled "What will the Tories do to a student union?" This dogma gone mad? Mr Ronald Butt, it seems, after years of bemoaning the consequences for British democracy of the seizure of control of the trade unions by an unrepresentative left wing in our universities, recalled appalling consequences of unrepresentative left wing control in these areas cannot have escaped a man with Mr Butt's obvious perception—banning of free speech, the siphoning of public funds from the IRA, the seizure of the headlines stories. He must also surely be aware that "some success" to which he credits Tory students number in the last year an expansion in membership of some 60 per cent, a tripling in the number of institutions of higher education in which there are Conservative Associations and the seizure of 32 full time sabbatical posts as well as hundreds of part-time posts. The current election, even the most unlikely left wing strongholds. Within the National Union of Students two Conservatives have been elected to the executive and we are already the major opposition force to the current "Tory Left" leadership. The current reference to Tory delegates voting for a Communist at the last NUS Conference was unworthy even in this article for he neglected to explain the mandate of delegates by their local unions or that the five Students policy was a far left extremist; in any event the majority of our 150 delegates abstained.

Mr Butt then turned to attack Tory students and their policy asserting the rights of the individual to "pursue his values and wishes" he chooses providing he does not impinge on the freedom of others. This latter half of the article was plagued by the same hypocritical double standards as the first. This Federation of Conservative Students, which is a "crudest" of "philosophy" summed up by a punchline which he had heard me use on BBC Radio—"If you can

be free to do what you wish with your private part, you should be free to do what you like with your private part". It was nothing more than the product of "foolish" students misappropriating the admirable doctrine of Sir Keith Joseph—Of freedom, the economic and social freedom, and personal responsibility. This, Mr Butt went on to argue, apparently unaware of the works of two centuries of liberal philosophers, showed just how dangerous Mrs Thatcher's and Sir Keith Joseph's ideas could be. Ignoring the provisos made that individual freedom should only extend so far as it did not impinge on that of others, he claimed the doctrine was anarchistic and would allow all manner of evils to befall society including the Church of England, the Church of Scotland, the Church of Wales, the Church of Ireland and Sir Keith Joseph's building skyscrapers on Exmoor—how absurd!

This view of freedom he concluded was most dangerous as it could undermine the standards of the community and contravene the basic moral laws in society which he added helpfully "though I accept there are differing views about what is precisely moral". Of course there are differing views as morality of its nature is a question for the individual. I rather suspect that Ronald Butt's "basic moral laws" are not altogether very different from his own personal moral views, and that he, prompted by paternalism, is now defending a dominant role for the state in a non-economic sector of society, vigorously opposing state intervention in areas more convenient to himself.

If the Conservative Party will go to the country as the party of individual freedom and choice, then it must stomach policies which assert the rights of the individual to decide for himself on matters of drugs, abortion, censorship and other personal matters. To do so is to support liberty rather than licence, and to believe that a responsible society will only be achieved by rigorously imposing individual responsibility. While the "Tories of Ashfield may think little of Mr Forsyth's ideas" they will think little of a political party with double standards and hollow sounding cries of freedom and of choice.

Yours, etc.
MICHAEL E. FORSYTH,
National Chairman of the Federation of Conservative Students,
32 Smith Square, SW1,
May 5.

Planning for bicycles

From Mr J. J. Leeming

Sir, I was in charge of the Oxford northern bypass, which was opened in 1935. On it we planned for bicycles by providing very expensive concrete cycle tracks on both sides of the road.

A week ago I travelled over the road, and these tracks could just occasionally be seen through the grass which covered most of them.

This is hardly encouraging to engineers to plan for cycles.

Yours faithfully,
J. J. LEEEMING,
Architect,
Buckfast,
Devon.
April 29.

Prehistoric Malta

From Professor J. D. Evans, FBA

Sir, May I be permitted to clear up some confusions which could result from the letter from Mr Toni Pellegrini (May 6) containing the text of Mr Mallia's cable to me about Mnajdra?

I was, of course, aware of the earlier quarrying. The quarry to which I referred is that of the recently formed Malta Marbles Ltd which began operations this year, close to the site of the temple. Previous work. The second quarry to which Mr Mallia refers is further away, and the operations there had in any case been halted by Government action before my arrival at Malta.

During the half hour or so that my party was on the site there were two explosions in the adjacent quarry, one of which was quite startlingly loud. However, I am no explosives expert, and I would not wish to press this point unduly. I did not in fact mention the crane to which the cable refers in my letter (though it has received much unfavourable comment in the local press). As Mr Mallia says, he removed when the operation is over.

What cannot be put right is the damage and alteration to the landscape itself, and this was the main focus of my protest. What would be the effect here if a quarry were opened 200 yards from Stonehenge? The natural beauty of the rocky setting in which the Mnajdra temples stand is being changed irretrievably for the worse, whereas an enlightened conservation policy should be aiming at the preservation of the whole of the remarkable piece of country in which these temples, and another nearby group, the Hagar Qim temples, stand. It is a quite limited area and apart from the quarrying, which was not visible from the sites until the start of the present work, quite unspoiled.

As to my not raising the matter first with the Museum Department, it seemed all too evident from reports and discussions in the local press that they had either acquiesced in the matter or been overruled and that the Government was quite determined to press ahead with the work. In these circumstances a public appeal seemed to offer the best hope and hence my letter.

Finally, I have the highest regard for the good name of Malta, which I believe is more likely to suffer permanent damage from the present goings on at Mnajdra than from anything that I may write against them.

Yours faithfully,
J. D. EVANS,
University of London,
Institute of Archaeology,
31-34 Gordon Square, WCI,
May 9.

Who owns the farmland?

From Mr Richard Hough

Sir, Judged on the present destruction of wild life, wild flowers, trees and hedges by British farmers, I welcome our new Arab and German landlords. They can't do worse. Yours faithfully,
RICHARD HOUGH,
25 St Anne's Terrace, NWS,
May 9.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The £7 refund to telephone subscribers

From Mr C. J. Vaughan-Jackson

Sir, Leaving aside any question of how an excess profit of about £100m has been achieved by the Post Office, does not the proposal to refund £7 to each telephone subscriber, and to extend the time bought for 3p during the cheap rate period, seem rather ludicrous, not to say unfair?

First, the idea of an equal refund of £7 each to a pensioner and to (say) ICI strikes one as absurd as it hardly reflects the respective use each is likely to make of one telecommunications system. Secondly, not all of us are fortunate enough to be able to enjoy the benefits of our own telephone, having rather to rely on public telephones, too many of which fall victim to vandals or are inefficient in operation. How, Sir, are unfortunates such as we to benefit from any refund?

Would it not be far more sensible and fair to all users that the excess profits be allowed to be retained by the Post Office for investment in new machinery in both the postal and telecommunications division, at the same time pegging all price increases for at the very least a further year, so that all Post Office customers, but telephone users in particular, may benefit from excess contributions in the past? Such a proposal, apart from being fairer than a discriminating refund, has the splendid advantage of simplicity, requiring almost no administrative expense or special paperwork by anyone; or is that a concept too hard for the bureaucratic mind to accept?

Yours faithfully,
C. J. VAUGHAN-JACKSON,
White Cottage,
Shorne, Gravesend,
Kent.
May 5.

From Mr George Bowyer

Sir, Following the announcement of the £7 refund to telephone users, you have quoted the Post Office chairman as saying that "the rebate will have to be recovered in one way or another... to help to fund our large programme".

The Post Office is not the only public utility seeking to meet capital expansion plans by charging the consumer, if not the tax payer.

Rome and Canterbury

From Sister Catherine Appleby

Sir, Your leader "The Archbishop and the Pope" ignores one very important aspect of the relations between Rome and Canterbury—and that is the pluralism of Eucharistic theology in the Church of England. As one who has worked for years for ecumenism, and as the Pope's spokesman, I feel that, too often, the Church of Rome is represented as being the only obstacle!

Yet Catholics agree on fundamental issues: the nature of the Eucharist, of the priesthood and of the Church. The Pope and his Churches also agree among themselves on these issues, and they know where they differ both from each other and from the Roman Catholic and orthodox churches. The Church of England, on the other hand, presents such a broad spectrum of belief (though one sees signs that this is narrowing) that, at the moment, one just cannot see how either Catholics or Orthodox could agree wholeheartedly to intercommunion. It is not only a question of Anglican Orders—as you suggest, this may soon be resolved—it is the even more fundamental question of belief in the nature of the Eucharist itself.

What do Anglican church leaders really think about this? Are they agreed among themselves? Are they prepared to preach and teach the doctrine accepted in the Agreed Statement on the Eucharist (Wind-sor)?

I say this in no spirit of criticism, but in an honest effort to express the truth as we Catholics see it. We have publicly declared our own faults and are trying to set our own house in order. If other churches are serious in their desire for union, let them ask themselves whether they do not need an equivalent of Vatican II!

Yours sincerely,
CATHERINE APPLEBY,
La Reunite High School,
Clifton, Bristol.

From Mrs Katharine M. Thwaites
Sir, An unmistakable inference from your remark (Leader, May 3) to the effect that considerations against intercommunion weigh with the

Helping the unemployed

From Mr J. D. Flouch

Sir, Lord Carr, in his article on getting people back to work (May 4), writes about identifying "holes" in the market: "discover what people want and then set out to supply their needs profitably". After daily contact for some seven years with unemployed executives, I agree completely with Lord Carr. I must add that it is equally important to discover what the unemployed have to offer, help them to see this, and guide them to the necessary training, retraining or re-orientation. They are then better equipped to fill those jobs that are available, or seek out new "holes".

In my view, the unemployed would obtain employment more quickly if such professional assistance were more generally available.

Yours faithfully,
J. D. FLOUCH,
Chairman,
Professional & Executive Career Counsellors Association,
Palmcroy House,
387 London Road,
Croydon.

Labour and the banks

From the Director of the Banking Information Service

Sir, Mr Norman Atkinson must be a frightened man to make such wild surmises about the banks' advertising plans before these have begun to appear (May 10). What the banks are in fact doing is inviting the public to take part in an informed debate on the future of Britain's banking system. And care is being taken, so far as the

This economic philosophy seems to influence gas, water and electricity charges as well. The effect is deliberately inflationary and, in my view, totally unjustified.

As the Price Commission fully aware how the consumer is being held to ransom by public monopolies, in order to provide capital funds which in more self-respecting times would have been raised through the proper channels, in the investment market?

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE A. BOWER,
4 Willfield Way, NW11.

From Mr Duncan Mutch

Sir, In my particular family circumstances my personal telephone is very heavily used and my quarterly accounts are substantial. If justice were to be done between private subscribers it would be fair that a percentage of the previous year's account be allowed instead of the repayment of £7; on a arbitrary fixed sum cannot be fair. Who took this decision?

On the other hand I would be very pleased if, as I am sure would many others, any surplus would be available to be utilized in the first instance to provide free rental for old-age pensioners or registered disabled persons living alone. This would be a much better use of any surplus than those who are obviously most dependent on the telephone service in their homes, and in many cases least able to pay.

Yours faithfully,
DUNCAN MUTCH,
"Windy Ridge",
1 Dark Lane,
Keresforth Hill,
Barnsley,
South Yorkshire.
May 6.

From Mr Keith Thomas

Sir, May I enquire if the Post Office, through your columns, as to how pensioners, single parents, the young unemployed and others who cannot afford to have a telephone installed but who use public telephones, can collect their £7 refund?

Yours faithfully,
KEITH THOMAS,
11 Myrtle Road,
Bristol.
May 9.

government of the Roman Catholic Church but not with those in whom "the ecumenical spirit" already burns. "The ecumenical spirit" is a spirit which is not a spirit of the ecumenical spirit and that this spirit is characteristically subjective in outlook.

But it is folly to imply that the right to sport an ecumenical badge is a mere matter of shibboleth and to dismiss as unecumenical those who do not cry intercommunion (thus, incidentally, making it psychologically difficult to form an honest opinion for fear of earning an unpopular label). None of us can afford to ignore the danger of frustrating the very end we are seeking by holding the goal of unity in such idolatrous regard that we pursue it at the expense of the truth in which, alone, unity is to be found.

The primary question is whether or not intercommunion is legitimate: for if it is true that communion is properly the fruit of unity then it cannot be a means of attaining unity and therefore, other than in individual cases of special need, intercommunion is not desirable even in the most burning of ecumenical spirits.

Baptised Christians are already united in their acceptance of the truth of Christ's teaching. They are still divided as to where precisely that teaching is to be found. The Roman Catholic Church claims that the teaching of Christ is found in scripture and embodied in its own official pronouncements on doctrine and morals and that to give formal assent to this claim is to be brought into full communion with Christ.

Again, the claim cannot be deemed false because it is unecumenical; it is unecumenical only if it is false. If untrue, it is a cause of offence, a stumbling block on the road to unity. If true, it is both a hope and an abiding opportunity for unity, for then the Roman Catholic Church is, as Vatican II declared, "already blessed with that unity which Christ wishes to bestow on all those to whom he has given new birth in one body".

Yours faithfully,
KATHARINE THWAITES,
The Old House,
Westfield College,
Hamstead, NW3.
May 5.

banks are concerned, to see that this is not party political. Certainly bank nationalization will feature in the discussion; but this issue is one that the leaders of all seven political parties have condemned.

One can hardly pursue all Mr Atkinson's irrelevant arguments: but it is frightening to conceive the principles (or lack of principles) that might underlie the operation of his all-wise banking interest "if the issues he raises are somehow written into its constitution. Would there be any regard for the security of depositors' money? Is a permanent and open ended subsidy required from the taxpayer? Are there any criteria for efficiency?"

Mr Atkinson cannot escape the fact that the public do not want bank nationalization. Research has shown that 75 per cent of the population oppose it: that 90 per cent of businessmen believe that it would be bad for Britain and for industry. A minority in the Labour Party are trying to override the wish of the public.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HUNTSFORTH,
10 Lombard Street, EC3.
May 19.

And again tomorrow

From Mr J. S. W. Denovan

Sir, May I happy return to you. It's good that you're 60,000. But today is the end of the fun. Because, by tomorrow morning you'll be 60,001.

Yours sincerely,
JAMES DONOVAN,
9177 Helen Street,
Lane Cove, New South Wales,
Australia.

When it comes to people, small is sensible

Journalist Jillian Robertson contributes this week's guest column

The population of the world has nearly doubled in the past 47 years: from an estimated 2,070m in 1930 it has risen to an estimated 4,000m. And the global increase continues at this frightening rate although the population of England and Wales has recently been dropping. Now more people are competing for the earth's fast diminishing resources, not because more are being born but because those born live longer. Scientists have pushed up life expectancy so that more babies survive to wrinkled non-maturity than ever before.

New agricultural methods, transportation and medical science have enabled this older and increasing population not only to be fed but also to grow to a greater size and age than their forefathers. In poor countries the result of this technology is seen mostly in an increase in human numbers: in richer countries it is seen in an increase in human size and weight. The result is that there are now only millions more people now on our planet, but bigger, taller, broader people.

Even if birth control programmes are successful, the world's population will continue to increase for several decades—a United Nations report estimates an increase to 6,257m by the year 2000—unless further curbed by wars or natural catastrophes.

For every person who existed 100 years ago, there are now three. Clearly the way to deal with feeding the new millions and to avoid any food crisis is to increase the supply of food. This is already being done. While the agricultural targets of nations differ, they all have the common aim of increased yields per acre. Another much more unusual approach, which has barely been considered yet, would be to reduce the per capita demand.

The amount of food which is needed by adults is related to their activity, their sex and to their body size: generally, big people need more than small people. Whenever people move they use extra energy. The heavier they are the more calories it takes. According to the Manual of Nutrition, published by the Ministry of Agriculture, women need fewer calories than men only because they are lighter.

The size of adults is determined partly by racial and genetic factors (pygmies are an example) and partly by nutrition during infancy and childhood. Because nutrition contributes so much to growth and height, public school boys have, until the last few decades, been taller than state school boys.

More and more nourishing food has caused the increase in the average height and weight of the population in generation after generation in Europe and America. And more recently in Japan. For example, the average increase in the height of males in England over the past 100 years has been in the region of nearly half an inch every 10 years.

Historically, American children when adult are one inch taller than their parents and two inches taller than their grand-

parents. New statistics show that the century-long trend towards bigger Americans may be at an end, indicating that they have reached the limit of their genetic potential. But is there any point in every person growing as tall as possible?

Almost without dissent it has been assumed that bigger is better. Nutritional policies are usually directed towards providing vitamin and protein supplements for infants and children in order to produce greater health and growth—and ultimately bigger people.

Bigger people not only need to eat more food for the rest of their lives, they also need more cloth for their clothes, more space to live in, more substantial furniture, bigger cars to ride in and so on. It's a bit like the problem they had with Lilliput when Gulliver dropped in—only less so. Britons today would bump their heads in medieval thatched cottages, and even teenagers would be severely constricted in a medieval suit of armour.

The time has come to challenge the assumption that an increase in the individual physical size of the population is desirable. There is no reason to think that the small Japanese who brought about the economic development of Japan were any less clever or less happy or even less beautiful than the new bigger Japanese.

And it would be difficult to argue that our ancestors, including the great scientists, artists, writers, statesmen and soldiers of the past, were worse than we are because they were shorter in stature. William Shakespeare was short, so was Socrates, and literary evidence strongly

suggests that Jesus was less than five feet tall.

A more desirable objective—which contradicts modern nutritional thinking—might be to produce not less healthy but less big people. If infants were fed sufficiently to prevent malnutrition, brain damage, vitamin deficiency and to keep them in good health, but not overfed so as to produce a gratuitous increase in height and weight, the demand on the world's resources would diminish; the resources available would be able more adequately to feed, clothe and provide the necessities of life for the population of the world as a whole.

Mothers tend to feed their children as much and as well as they can to make them stronger and healthier. But it should be possible to strike the right balance between the quantity and quality of food needed for the health and normal development of a child, and excessive feeding which results in excessive growth in height and/or weight.

It may be difficult, but it is not inconceivable to think in terms of a gradual reduction in the average size of people in the world's richer countries; but more immediately practicable would be a change in the policies which are directed towards making smaller people bigger.

A world of smaller people would have few disadvantages and many advantages; whereas a world in which hundreds of millions of people are unnecessarily large, and which therefore needs to consume a disproportionate share of the world's resources has little to commend it even on aesthetic grounds.

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Katie Stewart

Turn over a new leaf in the kitchen

Nothing can transform a simple dish quite like the addition of a few fresh herbs. Even ordinary garden herbs, like parsley, chives or mint, can make a difference. I have an old bay tree in the garden, and the leaves have a lovely aroma when snapped in half. Since bay is an evergreen, I use them fresh all the year round. Bay provides a nice background flavour in recipes: add a leaf along with the vegetables in a soup, or infuse one with onion in the milk for a white sauce. Put a bay leaf and a slice of onion in the water when boiling new potatoes to give them flavour for salads, and add a bay leaf to the pan when boiling a cauliflower, to take away the cooking smell (usually what it does is provide a bay leaf smell instead, which is much nicer).



The flavour of herbs comes from the volatile oils which are released by crushing or cooking, so herbs always taste best when freshly-picked. This really does apply to parsley which should be used straight from the garden. Try adding a bouquet of lightly crushed parsley stalks to a casserole of beef for chicken (parsley stalks have just as much flavour) and serve the dish lavishly sprinkled with the chopped leaves.

Parsley, often used just for its colour, has bags of flavour, as you will find out if you make it into soup. Make parsley soup in the same way as you would watercress—put in lots so that it is really green and serve it hot or cold.

Use a stainless steel knife to preserve the colour when chopping garden mint, and add a spoonful of granulated sugar—about 1 tablespoon to a good sized handful of mint. The sugar acts as an abrasive and makes it easier to chop the leaves finely. Tip the mint and sugar mixture into a basin, pound them just to crush the leaves and let it stand for 30 minutes. The sugar draws the moisture from the leaves and dissolves in a kind of syrup. Add wine vinegar to suitably with fish, so the mint sauce will have a really fresh flavour.

Using a Parsnip herb mill, you can "chop" a mixture of parsley and chives lavishly over lettuce or potato salad. Fresh tarragon leaves are lovely sprinkled in a lettuce salad. Tarragon has a delicate aniseed flavour which is very subtle. If you push a sprig into your bottle of wine vinegar, the vinegar will take the flavour and you can have a subtle tarragon taste in all your salad dressings.

Herbs mix very well with butter for serving over vegetables. Chopped sage added to melted butter is lovely poured over boiled onions or broad beans, and chives can be added with butter to new potatoes.

Blend herbs with butter to make a herb butter and keep refrigerated in a pot ready for spooning over new vegetables: it melts deliciously in the heat of the pan. Cream about 4oz unsalted butter (at room temperature) with a squeeze of lemon juice, or grated lemon rind for a stronger lemon flavour, and then beat in about 2 good tablespoons finely chopped parsley and one of chopped chives—or a mixture of both with tarragon, chervil or marjoram. Herb butter spooned over cooked courgettes, marrow or fried mushrooms before serving gives them a lovely flavour.

On the other hand, you could use one herb only and try a chef's trick by making rolls of herb butter which you can slice off and place on top of grilled chops or steaks or fried fish. Spoon herb butter into a square of foil and close the foil over the top. Then twist the ends in opposite directions like a cracker and it will shape up into a sausage. Chill until quite firm, then unwrap and slice into neat rounds. Mint butter is nice over lamb chops, tarragon butter on steaks and parsley butter over fish. Tarragon butter

is the only really successful way of keeping tarragon in the freezer. Use it for spreading over chicken joints before cooking them.

Herb cubes are very useful to have in the freezer. Chop up a quantity of fresh parsley very finely and pack into an ice cube tray. Then add just enough cold water to soak the parsley before freezing the cubes firm. If you use one of those rubber ice trays from which ice cubes can be extracted without running under cold water, you can tip them straight into a freezer bag. Stir a cube into hot (or cold) soup any time you want a parsley garnish. Very good for broths and clear chicken soups in winter when the green really does make a difference.

The feathery leaves of fresh fennel are very pretty and make a more delicate garnish for cold salmon or fish salads than parsley. Set a spray of two of fennel in a glass jar of lemon aspic jelly over the surface of a fish mousse. Use chopped fennel with lemon juice in a white sauce for fish, instead of parsley. Fennel goes particularly well with fish, so tuck sprigs of fennel and parsley inside a foil parcel when cooking whole fish like sea bass or salmon trout—with additional slices of lemon, seasonings and butter the fish will cook in its own juices.

If you plan to serve cold salmon, make your own herb mayonnaise in the blender. Place 1 tablespoon lemon juice or wine vinegar, a seasoning of salt and pepper and 1 whole egg in the blender goblet. Add 1 tablespoon each of coarsely chopped parsley and of chives. Cover and blend for a few seconds. Then on low speed gradually add just under 3 pint oil, pouring it slowly through the hole in the blender lid. The mayonnaise will come up beautifully thick, and quite green in colour.

A fines herbes mixture of parsley, chives, tarragon and chervil is a famous blend of herbs, and really does transform any egg dish. Use about equal quantities of each herb and add it generously to the egg and cream custard for a quiche filling or combine the herbs with lightly fried mushrooms in the same way. You will find mushrooms and herbs are very compatible. Very often a fines herbes mixture is reduced to only chives and parsley which, although not so subtle in flavour, is very nice in an omelette if you add some spring onions as well. Soften some chopped spring onions in butter and add a mixture of chopped chives and parsley to the omelette mixture. Cook an omelette for two in an 8in frying pan, lifting the edges of the mixture as it sets so that the uncooked egg on top runs underneath onto the hot pan. When the mixture is firm but moist on top, loosen the edges and slide the omelette out of the pan and serve it flat with more parsley sprinkled on top. It is easier to fold the mixture, and it looks as good as it tastes.

If you're looking for a low tar cigarette surely it makes sense to smoke Silk Cut.

The Silk Cut range:

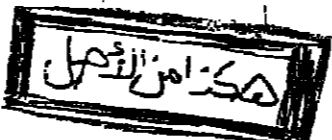
Green 42p. Blue 45p. Red 49p. Extra Mild 51p. King Size 53p. International 62p.

Recommended prices at 10 May.

SC12

LOW TAR As defined by H.M. Government

EVERY PACKET CARRIES A GOVERNMENT HEALTH WARNING



Stock Exchange Prices

Widespread demand

Account Days: Dealings Began, May 9. Dealings End, May 20. Settlement Day, May 31.
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branch had succeeded in concealing the scale of its activities.

Panel faces problems on insider rules

By Ray Maughan

The scope for differing interpretations of the new Stock Exchange/Takeover Panel guidelines on insider trading was highlighted yesterday when separate bid negotiations were revealed by Storey Brothers, the vinyl sheeting group, and Lightning & Leisure Industries. Both companies, anxious to ensure security was thrown squarely on companies who were requested to make public price-sensitive information quickly as possible and make use of short-term suspensions where necessary. Under the new ground rules, L & L asked for suspension at 3.5p early yesterday morning and was able


L & L's chairman, Mr Norman Davies, and his boardroom colleagues have welcomed the Mann Egerton £5.65m cash offer and accepted their aggregate 36.6 per cent holding on the belief that the bidder's electrical contracting and contract furniture operations will dovetail with L & L's activities.

The Storey negotiations may well lead to nothing and a bid, if it comes, might eventually be rejected. But if the market

tivity of Storey's suitor—Unilever has been tipped—the fact the talks were on was widely rumoured by Monday. Indeed, since the rally started last Friday, the shares have soared per cent to 110p, up a further

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To

Norway review means Frigg gas supplies will cost UK 10 pc more

From Roger Vielvoye
Oslo, May 10

British Gas faces an increased bill for the gas it has contracted to buy from the Frigg field in the northern North Sea as a result of a reappraisal of how the field's reserves are distributed.

Frigg straddles the median line between United Kingdom and Norwegian waters, and originally it was thought the reserves were divided about equally between the two countries. Now a consultant's report states that over 60 per cent of the reserves are in Norwegian waters.

For British Gas this will involve more expensive supplies when the field begins commercial deliveries by pipeline to a terminal in Scotland at the beginning of October. Under the contract, the gas bought under the companies operating the field is to be sold to British Gas at a price which will be about 10 per cent more than supplies from the British side.

Mr Johan Holte, managing director of Norsk Hydro, which



Mr Johan Holte: 60 per cent of gas in Norwegian waters.

holds a one-third share of the Norwegian gas, said the report showed that between 60 and 61 per cent of the Frigg gas was in Norwegian waters.

Companies involved in developing the field on both sides of the median line had accepted these figures, he said. The British and Norwegian governments were expected to reach a decision on the report by the end of this month.

British Gas will receive 1,500 million cubic feet of gas a day

from Frigg when it reaches peak production in 1980-81, but they will be the most expensive supplies ever purchased by the corporation. Mr Holte said British Gas would pay about the European market price for Frigg gas from Norway.

Norsk Hydro also had a 6.7 per cent interest in the Ekofisk field. Mr Holte disclosed yesterday that the clean-up operation after the blowout on the Bravo rig was almost complete, and the operating group led by Phillips Petroleum might be ready to ask government permission to restart production by the end of the month.

A special programme for working on the well was being devised.

The oil slick caused by the blow-out had now almost disappeared, mainly through evaporation, and all oil protection vessels and all oil skimmers were back in Norwegian waters.

Mr Holte said the cost of the blow-out would "not be tremendous". A minor strike at one of the company's plants would have had a greater effect.

Montague Burton to make 1,400 redundant

By Ronald Kershaw

Montague Burton, the multiple tailoring group, yesterday gave notice of more than 1,400 redundancies at factories in Leeds and Lancashire. The company has been making heavy losses on the manufacturing side of the business, and now considers it has more capacity than it requires.

Some 750 people will be declared redundant in Leeds and about 650 in Warrington. Smaller units at Bolton and Walkden will also lose employees.

Mr John Busby, chief executive of the manufacturing division of Burton, said last night that changing fashions from formal wear to casual wear had been a contributory factor to the company's problems.

In the last balance sheet the loss on manufacturing amounted to £1,377,000, and present indications were that current losses were running in advance of that figure. Total group losses last year were in the region of £3.5m.

Manufacturing capacity was to be reduced by the closure of the Walkden factory and trouser and jacket units at Leeds.

Mr Busby said it was planned to concentrate warehousing in Leeds, and this would involve the closure of warehouses in Bolton by the end of this year. Garment alterations would be concentrated on Leeds and an alterations unit of about 30 people at Walkden would close.

Talks with the Department of Employment and the unions would continue in the next few weeks, said Mr Busby, who added: "We shall still have 1,500 people in Leeds and we have responsibility to them."

A group of businessmen said consumer spending on men's wear had been adversely affected by the economic recession.

In Leeds the 750 planned redundancies would be from a total work force of 2,500. Only a matter of weeks ago Burton announced a decision to close about 50 of more than 400 retail outlets in Britain.

Financial Editor, page 25

Plessey in key naval costs study

By Kenneth Owen

A unique assessment of the full costs of future naval weapon systems is to be carried out for the Ministry of Defence (Naval) by the product assessment laboratories of the Plessey company based at Titchfield, Hampshire.

Announcing this yesterday, Plessey also announced a re-organization at Titchfield, under which the product assessment laboratories now form part of a new business known as Plessey Assessment Services.

Mr Brian Mair, head of Plessey Assessment Services, said yesterday that the turnover on the new business was approaching £2m.

The MoD contract will occupy a team of more than 14 engineers and consultants for three years. Total value of the contract has not been divulged, but the main cost will be that of the staff.

Based on actual first costs and operating costs of existing defence equipment (including equipment from other manufacturers) the Plessey team will first construct a mathematical model which will relate initial outlay, service lifetime and operating and maintenance costs.

From this the team will go on to develop guidelines which should enable the Ministry's project teams to conduct much fuller and more realistic evaluations.

Tory move to limit price panel's life defeated

By Stephen Goodwin

Parliamentary Staff

An attempt by Conservative MPs to limit the life of the Price Commission to no more than a year was defeated by the chairman's casting vote yesterday when detailed discussion of the Price Commission Bill began in standing committee.

Mr Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, would like the committee stage to be completed before the Whitstreak break, but in this he may be disappointed.

Conservative loathing of the Bill was evident from the beginning and the committee is finely balanced with 10 Labour members, nine Conservatives and

one Scottish Nationalist. The casting vote of the chairman, Mr Richard Crossman, is likely to be in regular use.

Time is of the essence to the Government. The Price Commission's present powers expire on July 31 and the stricter replacement powers in the new Bill form an essential part of the counter-inflation policy.

The Bill gives the Commission power to investigate price increases, prices and profit margins, and provides for the freezing of prices for up to 12 months after investigation.

Most of the committee's morning session was taken up with an amendment to restrict the life of the Commission to one year or the duration of a

pay limitation policy, whichever was the shorter. Its mover, Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Opposition spokeswoman on consumer affairs, described the amendment as fundamental to the Bill. Mr Hattersley regarded it as a wrecking amendment.

Mrs Oppenheim said the Opposition did not believe the powers in the Bill were justified at all, but there might be some excuse for them if they were being introduced in relation to phase three of a pay policy.

Business and industry were asking that these powers should operate only as a quick pro quo for phase three of the pay policy.

Mr Hattersley said it would be more sensible to consider

the duration of powers when they reached those clauses. They should accept what was until a ground between the parties close the Price Commission should have a permanent existence.

The power to investigate price increases and freeze prices was a short-term element. What that had conquered inflation this power ought to be a weapon in the Government's pro-competition policy.

"When we do in fact bring inflation down to the level of our competitors, where there is no need to have general anti-inflation powers, then I want to see these powers used for their competition purpose."

Bill on worker participation 'by the summer'

By Mr Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, made it plain yesterday that the Government was still determined to have legislation on worker participation.

Speaking in London less than 24 hours after he had told employers' leaders that he would be producing a White Paper, probably containing draft clauses for a Bill, by the summer, Mr Booth said that there was ample evidence that legislation on board representation was "right for our times."

But it did not, he stressed, imply a shotgun marriage between employers and workers.

Imports threat to Europe's textile trade

By Our Industrial Editor

Important sectors of the European textile industry may be destroyed by imports in a few years, according to Dr Brian Smith, chairman of ICI Fibres. The threat comes from developing countries, now making more use of polyester fibres.

He said yesterday that polyester had been growing faster than any other fibre—outpacing nylon, overtaking cellulose, and likely to account for 20 per cent of world fibre output by 1980.

Much of this continuing growth was taking place in "new" areas (outside Western Europe, the United States and Japan, which together accounted

for practically the entire world production in 1960).

The share of the "new" territories was already 25 per cent and was likely to reach 35 per cent in the next decade.

Many developing countries necessarily had to look to their textile industries as an important means of generating the foreign currency they required to buy goods from industrial countries, Dr Smith said, but a better balance of trade was required.

Imports into Western Europe continued to rise by over 15 per cent a year, major sectors of our textile industry will completely disappear. "No country in Western Europe offers sufficient opportunities for future growth and

employment that decline of such a major industry could be tolerated."

World consumption of synthetic fibres was likely to overtake that of cotton during the next decade.

Speaking at the opening of the Shirley Institute international seminar on polyester textiles, Dr Smith said: "Polyester has been cheaper than wool since the mid-1950s."

Opposition to curbs: Government officials from 11 developing countries and Hongkong opened discussions in Hongkong to formulate a "united front" against European proposals for tighter import restrictions when the Multi Fibre Arrangement expires in October, the Asian Wall Street Journal reports.

In brief

Ford sells top four UK car models

Ford last month became the first car company to capture the first four places in the United Kingdom car sales league.

Leyland Cars was outsold by the Corolla, with 11,553 sales for the month, the Escort (10,865) and the Fiesta (4,942) the Capri (4,593) and the Vauxhall Chevette (4,584). The Mini, in eighth place with 3,534 sales, was only marginally ahead of Ford's German-built Granada.

The figures, issued today by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, show that Ford was also the leading importer in April.

More funds allotted for energy saving drive

Dr John Cunningham, Parliamentary Secretary of State for Energy, said yesterday: "The Government recognizes the growing importance of a long-term commitment to energy conservation, and has agreed to the continuation and development of the 'Save It' campaign over the next three years."

"In the current financial year a further £1.9m has been allocated for this purpose."

Leyland verdict soon

A statement on the future of British Leyland is to be made in the Commons, it is possible before the Whitstreak recess, which starts on May 27, Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, said yesterday. He had received the National Enterprise Board report only a few days ago, drawn up in the light of Leyland's revised plan for its future strategy, he told MPs.

£6m BSC project

A £6m plan has been approved by the British Steel Corporation to reequip part of its Refractories Group operations at Consett, in North West Durham. It is planned to replace a major part of the moulding, drying and firing equipment at the Templetown silica brickworks to provide a secure source of silica.

ICI drops Sicily plant

ICI and Montedison, the Italian state-owned group, have shelved joint plans to build a 100,000 tons a year aniline plant, on which local planning permission is still awaited. The project was due for completion this summer but ICI explained yesterday that because of delays and doubts over future demand both partners had cancelled it.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Time to rewrite record of British management?

From Mr A. F. F. Young

Sir, It has been said frequently of the British nation that we have a maverick tendency to run down and belittle our achievements, and this is surely nowhere more in evidence than in the case of industrial management.

Quite recently an article appeared in a much-respected and influential national newspaper—not yours, Sir—in which the writer used the words "... exposure to sharper competition is visibly changing the appalling quality of British management."

I had the honour and good fortune to be for 40 years at the head of a company which, starting in a very small way, had, at the time of my retirement in 1970, in addition to a large number of works in the United Kingdom, over 30 factories in Western Europe alone including the Common Market countries, using plant designed and manufactured by our engineers here.

I was, therefore, in a unique position to study at first-hand the management skills and methods employed in each country, and the comparison was almost invariably favourable to our own.

When ever seems to be taken into consideration is the differing attitudes of governments towards private industry which

in Britain has varied under successive postwar administrations from apathy to downright hostility, in marked contrast to Germany for example, where industry has always received every possible help and encouragement of the most practical kind.

Of course there are instances of thoroughly bad management here—what country is free of them?—but I am sure that the great majority of managers at all levels of British industry are highly competent with a remarkable sense of responsibility, and have kept their concerns going against almost insuperable odds including constantly rising costs, high taxation and the risk of crippling strikes.

They deserve the highest praise and gratitude from the nation they serve, and, although much has been heard since the war of the German economic miracle, it is in my view the British achievement in the face of these adversities and disincentives which should really be the wonder of the world, and it is time that this was recognized in Britain as it is by many foreigners with experience of our troubles.

Yours faithfully,

A. F. F. YOUNG, Smugglers Ridge, Kingswood, Surrey KT20 6NR.

Inventory ratios in engineering

From Mr Joseph Gombinski

Sir, Mr Hansard's figure for 1974 (Business News, April 28) of 40 inventory (in real terms) for every £100 of sales in the United Kingdom engineering is even more disturbing when compared with £24/100 some 15 years ago.

One investigation of inventories held by the United Kingdom engineers have revealed that a significant cause of the excess over the United States figure of £21/100, is a high level of obsolete stock consisting of obsolete and duplicate items as well as of an excessive variety of items held or used.

In a sample of over 30 firms the unnecessary variety amounted, on the average, to 32 per cent of materials and 22 per cent of bought-out items. Of this excess, up to 20 per cent could be disposed of outright whilst a further 10-12 per cent could be eliminated gradually.

Considering that the real cost of holding stock that is the total cost including, in addition to the cost of tied-up capital, the cost of inventory-man-

agement, procurement, handling, storage, deterioration and obsolescence, amounts to 18-24 per cent of stock value, the real burden of excessive inventories can be accurately assessed.

A reduction by, say, 10m results not only in release of that amount for productive purposes but also in a reduction of stock holding cost in the order of £200,000 per annum.

The remedy rests in a detailed and critical examination of items stored and of their records, in promotion of the use of necessary items in discrimination against unnecessary items and in provision of means for preventing their accrual.

An accurate and reliable data-base needs to be created and maintained as a pre-requisite for effective material management leading to improvement in utilization of industrial resources.

Yours faithfully,

JOSEPH GOMBINSKI, Director, Birn & Partners Ltd, 31 Station Road, Marlow, Bucks, May 3.

Qualifications for chartered engineers

From Sir Charles Pringle

Sir, It occurs to me that in my letter of April 22 which I deliberately kept short in order to me my main point, that others than graduates are eligible to become chartered engineers, I may have over-simplified a rather complex situation.

I should have made it clear that the "topping-up" procedure for those who hold an acceptable BND or BNC with endorsements, and which requires them to pass two subjects only of the CEI Part II examination in order to become a chartered engineer, is currently available only to those who are not yet 21 to complete the full CEI requirements before January 1, 1974, when the transitional road to registration was phased out.

Yours sincerely, CHARLES PRINGLE, Chairman, Council of Engineering Institutions, 2 Little Smith Street, Westminster, London SW1P 3DL, May 4.

From Mr John G. Kapp

Sir, Would I be right in believing that the third of a million professional engineers in this country who are represented by the Council of Engineering Institutions (CEI) have the worst status in the world? Recent surveys show that the half in the private sector earn before tax less than half as much again as the manual workers for whom they create work. The other half in the public sector earn over 2.5 per cent more than their colleagues in the private sector. One would have thought that the CEI should be ashamed of such a record, and be doing something about it. Yours faithfully, JOHN G. KAPP, 55 Howe Park Road, Hove, Sussex BN3 6LL, May 2.

Tax allowances for pensioners

From Miss K. M. Lewis

Sir, In reports of the recent Budget, no comment seems to have been made on the fact that the personal allowance of £1,080 for a single person over 65 is reduced when the gross income exceeds £3,250. Over £3,250 the personal allowance is reduced by two-thirds of the excess over £3,250 until it reaches the normal personal allowance of £805 at £5,662. In effect, over this bank of gross income—£3,250 to £5,662—the tax is 55 per cent. £3,250 gross represents a net income of £2,534, or under £49 a week. At this level, with the current cost of living, a tax of 55 per cent seems somewhat harsh.

Yours faithfully, K. M. LEWIS, 12 Lyppitt Court, Lyppitt Road, Cheltenham, GL50 2QW.

The collection of waste paper

From the Rev F. B. Wellman
Sir, The recycling of waste paper is an obligation not only to reduce imports but to conserve natural resources. Many local authorities consistently state that collection is too expensive (economically and ecologically a very short-sighted view) I have been giving mine to the cubs.

The manufacturer insists that newspaper and glossy paper must be banded separately. Cardboard and magazines with glued bindings are unacceptable. So are the vast amounts of paper available in the form of old envelopes and office papers.

From time to time, collection is suspended by the manufacturer's cubs and we have to go back from the cubs what I have painstakingly sorted for them. The British Waste Paper Association must make it easier for the private citizens who would like to help. It would be better if the collection of waste paper were made a statutory duty of local authorities.

Yours, etc,

F. B. WELLMAN, 44 Church Road, Wilmecote, Leamington, Bristol BS17 1BX.

Netherlands trade deficit

From Mr David McCormick

Sir, When we have seen the figures for the Netherlands for producing such excellent goods at such moderate prices, may we turn our attention to the grasping Dutch?

The figures for the first nine months of 1976 show that Britain's deficit in visible trade with Japan was £306m, whereas with Holland it was £705m. No more Edam cheese, sir, for your obedient servant.

DAVID MCCORMICK, 122 Cambridge Street, London, SW1V 4QF, April 26.

Banked pensions

From Major-General J. Sheffield

Sir, It is now possible to have public service pensions remitted direct to one's bank account.

DESS pamphlet NI 105 states that retirement pensions may be remitted monthly or quarterly in arrears, but they cannot be paid direct to a bank. Why on earth not?

Yours faithfully, J. SHEPHERD, 11 Pitt Street, London, W8.

Stag Furniture Holdings Ltd.

	1976	1975
Turnover	£000 14,772	£000 10,557
Pre-tax Profits	1,565	1,302
Earnings per Ordinary Share	18.49p	*18.01p
Total Net Dividend per Ordinary Share	4.3042p	*3.9130p

*adjusted for capitalisation issue.

Points from the statement by Mr. P. V. Radford, Chairman

- Record profits for sixth successive year. Turnover increased by 40%; pre-tax profit by 20%.
- Company in a strong and liquid financial position.
- Satisfactory trading in the first three months of 1977.

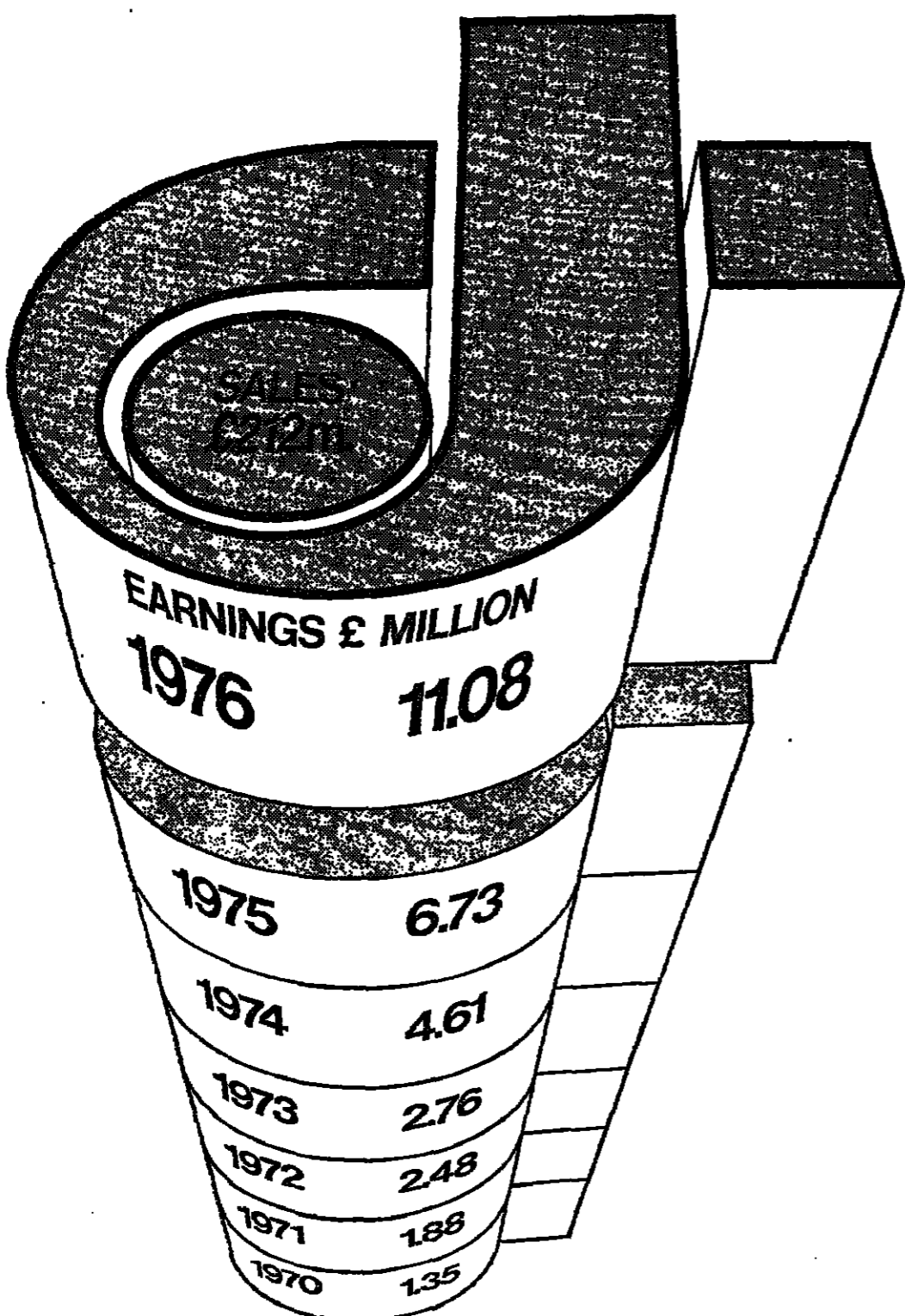
Copies of the Report & Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary, Stag Furniture Holdings Limited, Heydon Road, Nottingham NG5 1DL.

C.H. INDUSTRIALS LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given of the appointment of Lloyds Bank Limited as Registrar.
All documents for registration and correspondence should in future be sent to:-

Lloyds Bank Limited, Registrar's Department, Goring-by-Sea, Worthing, West Sussex BN12 6DA. Telephone: Worthing 502541. (STD Code 0903).

PETER R. KIRKLAND, Group Finance Director and Secretary.



dbtr based on the skills of people
built by the enterprise of people

A detailed description of BTR activities and trading figures can be obtained from: BTR Limited, Silvertown House, Vincent Square, London SW1P 2PL.

Reverberations of Romalpa

“It is doubtful whether any case decided this century has created a greater impact on the commercial world. The strange thing is that both retention of title and the right of the owner to trace the proceeds of his property have been known to English law for a very long time

be able to jumphead by getting in the legal title through a statutory assignment.

The recipient of cash proceeds will be protected if he gave value and when doing so was not aware of the seller's right to trace.

Nevertheless, the problems are serious enough to have engaged the attention of banks and business men, and to have led to a statement of guidance (curiously opaque both in its reasoning and in its conclusions) from the accountancy professional bodies; to have resulted in the setting up of the agenda of the Cork Insolvency Law Review Committee; and even, so it is said, to have occasioned the commission of a report on Romalpa by the Bank of England.

The widespread concern is fully justified. Romalpa clauses have now become so common in this country as to present a serious threat to the smooth working of the Stock Exchange, and so troubled that they are putting pressure on their customers to insist that suppliers remove Romalpa clauses from their contracts, under pain of losing the buyers' business..

The state of uncertainty generated by the proceeds claims by a remote supplier, whose original claim can carry through to proceeds and to proceeds of proceeds, is causing considerable anxiety. What, then, is the solution?

The first and most fundamental point is that it is quite futile to deal with retention of title in isolation. Cash is invested in the purchase of raw materials, which are brought together to make a manufactured article. This is done by the manufacturer to form a distributor's stock in trade, a

dial registration, there being no machinery for the purpose.

It is not enough to set up an efficient, central register to accommodate security interests in personal property of all types—goods, documents, instruments, receivables and the like. It is necessary also to provide the proceeds of assets subject to a security interest. At present, we have a bewildering variety of registers, and criteria for registration can only be described as eccentric.

A charge on a company's book debts must be registered but not a charge on an ECGD policy issued to the company; a charge on a company's stock is registrable but not if the goods are still in a warehouse after importation, nor if they are situated abroad or in transit on the high seas when the charge is created. The various titles, as previously noted, is not susceptible to registration, nor is a provision for assignment to the seller of claims resulting from resale of the goods.

Finally, we need to draw up a rational set of priority rules that will fairly balance the conflicting interests, giving reasonable protection to sellers and financiers while allowing the free flow of assets in the structure of trade, by providing that a buyer in the ordinary course of business will be free even from a registered security interest if he knows that the disposition to him was in breach of the terms of the security instrument.

Finally, we need to reexamine the relationship between secured and unsecured creditors, and to consider whether the law in its present state does not unfairly discriminate against the secured creditor in favour of the ordinary trade creditor, who all

ron often is left to collect the reports about the securities have been extracted by sellers reserving title, debenture holders and, as always, Her Majesty's Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

These ideas are not new. They were propounded decades ago in the United States and embodied in Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code. They were examined in detail by the Crowther Committee, which in its Report on Consumer Credit published in March, 1971, devoted a complete chapter to security interests in personal property. Article 9 of the Code is in the technical appendix. The committee foresaw the very problems that are now arising and advocated the solutions outlined above.

The government of the day blandly ignored this part of the Crowther report, on the spurious ground that everything hinged on the proposed register of security interests and there was no evidence that such a register would be set up. It was, in fact, a failure of business interest which could have exerted pressure for the implementation of the Crowther proposals, remained supine and indifferent, on the grounds that it was not the logic of what was proposed while on the other taking the complacent view that business had gone on perfectly well as the law stood and there was no need for change whatsoever.

Now the chickens have truly come home to roost. The problems are complex and need the most careful and sustained study. Fortunately, we in this country can draw on the experience of others. Article 9, on which the Crowther proposals were based, has been operating successfully for some 25 years.

Nearly every state in the Union has adopted it and it has was high praise from the business community and has been transplanted to Canada, where it is now operative 11 at least in principle.

It is also being seriously considered in other parts of the Commonwealth. Meanwhile, in England, whose commercial law has made almost no advance in the last 100 years, we have allowed the best part of a decade to elapse without even establishing a body to examine the Crowther proposals.

Now is the time for the Government to act. The Romalpa case, with all its implications, is small. The worldwide problem that has been given a new dimension by the growing use of title reservation in international transactions. If we in England do not act to put our house in order we can be sure that sooner or later the organs of the EEC will do it for us.

The author is Crowther Professor of Credit and Commercial Law at the Faculty of Laws, Queen Mary College, University of London.

underpin results for the next year. The company's Managing Director, Michael East, work will continue for something in excess of £150m out of total orders on hand of £650m and an overseas figure of £440m. With the added benefits of some signs of improvement in the United Kingdom economy, the group could go on to £20m this year.

Meanwhile, the shares, up 9p to 213p yesterday, are on a historic p/e of 7.6 which is reasonable enough and offer a dividend yield of 4.2 per cent. However, the company continues to make a healthy noise, although a heart-heated answer to the question of Walker's long-term value has been the only one given.

The talks in fact, Corcoran will go for a steel fabricator or process plant group and perhaps return for Walker soon, possibly buying a share and cash offer with a sizable dividend hike, which should in itself make the shares well worth holding onto.

Final 1976/1977
Capitalization £79m
Turnover—£555m. (253m)
Pre-tax profits £22.5m. (315.1m)
Earnings per share 26.1p. (37.8p)
Dividend, gross 4.76p (4.33p)

Averages

Increasing

market share

level is reduced not only by UAC Nigeria's continuing profits growth but also by the group's back in minorities, the group has suffered from a sharp increase in its tax liability, including some £5.5m in exceptional charges.

So where at the pre-tax level profits show a reduction of 3 per cent, at the attributable level they are 18 per cent lower.

But the complexities of the developments in UAC Nigeria have not been the only factor to obscure the trend within the group, which is for a distinct reduction in the rate of growth. Thus complete exclusion of the profits of UAC Nigeria from the profits of both years leaves the growth rate at per cent on a turnover increased by 17 per cent, of which only 3 per cent relates to volume growth. The story is, of course, one of a sharp fall in the rate of increase of raw material price increases, continuing problems in the meat business, and the impact of development expenditure on the provision of deterrents to both North America and Germany.

So this year the outlook is for pre-tax profits of perhaps £500m (as against a comparable £555m last year), and a gross profit p/e ratio at 4.98, or 6.1. That looks, on the face of it, cheap—but there is no real reason to expect Unilever to outperform from now on, particularly as it will stay at a modest size at only 3.5 per cent.

UNITED KINGDOM

Stripping out currency gains of £m. & a further £570,000 from sales of £m. at the end of the year, 50 per cent of Pump Machinery and £223,000 from an accounts receivable, there was still an underlying 30 per cent improvement in Avey's 1976 profits. At a time when most United Kingdom manufacturers of weighing machines was declining by around 7 per cent, Avey's sales were growing by at least a fifth in real terms and it is now showing the classic profile of a growth company with heavy increases in market share.

Moving towards electronic weighing machines by both industry and retailers have gathered pace with orders currently substantially higher than last year. This, together with improvement in demand for petrol pumps, has meant a dramatic improvement in margins of the general products division.

Overseas earnings made the running last year but with export sales still a weak link to build up in the United Kingdom the improvement this year should be more evenly balanced.

First quarter 1977 (1976)

Capitalization	£1,947m
Sales	£2,351m (2,086m)
Pre-tax profits	£128m (£133m)

Banks

Unlacing the corset?

The "corset" into which an over-weight banking system was laced last autumn may have been the right emergency measure at the time. But after a winter of heavy gilt sales, a flat loan demand and the unflinching of this, that and the other as a result of the end-1976 exchange control measures, the corset is now wisely flapping. Indeed, the banking system, which has been forced 5 per cent growth in its interest bearing resources over the six winter months, has seen its IBBEs shrink over the period. So, what happens next? As things stand, the corset limits need no further adjustment and unless the banking month to month "line" is further

A yield of 5.3 per cent at \$19.50 should not hold back a stock of this quality, which, an improved balance sheet, and sound profits of \$19m attributable in the current year, for a prospective P/E ratio of under seven, the shares should be in demand.

Final 1976 (1975)
Capitalization \$55.4m
Shares \$27.4m (162m)
Pre-tax profits \$14.7m (\$9.8m)
Earnings per share 16.5p (12p)
Dividend gross \$p (12p)

Underver

Blowing down

1975 poorer results from United Overseas Bank's stock to a price of 100, which did not, despite the pedestrian performance put up in the final quarter of last year, obscure the fact that for this group the party is now over.

True, the initial impact was not so much for the change in the fortunes of UAC of Nigawa, now 40 per cent owned associate and thus contributing less above the line. And where the impact of this change at the earnings

are clearly going to have to give notice of their intentions some weeks before that—probably within the next few days—and a reason for the change is whether they will choose to leave the banks in what, for the time being at least, will be no more than a notional corner, or simply put the corner back in the cupboard to be refitted as and when necessary.

To the extent that the corner for the money supply has been rendered meaningless by the shrinkage in IBELs, there is perhaps a case for simply announcing that the system will cease to operate for the moment.

A counter-argument, however, is that the money supply growth targeted for the current year, and that medium-term guidelines for the banks (and financial markets) would be more sensible than the risk of a panic re-imposition of the corner later in the year if money supply growth looked like getting out of hand.

If the authorities opt for the latter course, the point of interest is going to be not merely the growth guidelines they lay down but also any change in the IBELs base following this winter's contraction.

The first was the Brentford Nylon webbing in which a receiver appointed by debenture holders took possession of the company's trading stock only to find that it was claimed by an overseas supplier who had sold it upon terms that title was not to pass until the buyer had paid full price, which in fact had not happened.

The second was the decision of Mr Justice Mocatta, affirmed by the Court of Appeal, in *Aluminium Industrie Vaassen BV v Romalpa Aluminium Ltd*, upholding the right of a Dutch exporter to proceeds of goods sold on retention of title, thus preventing the proceeds from being available to the receiver of the defendant company.

The facts of the *Romalpa* case were briefly as follows. The plaintiff, Dutch company, sold to the defendants a quantity of aluminium foil under a contract, which effectively (as the court held) incorporated an express selling clause. The ownership was to remain in the sellers until payment. Any product resulting from admixture of the foil with other products was to belong to the plaintiffs and any claims against sub-purchasers resulting from sales by the buyers were to be made over to the sellers to secure the price payable to them.

The contract did not say what was to happen to the proceeds of the aluminium foil if sold to a third party. The defendant company, the owner of the stock, retained the right of ownership to the proceeds of its properties, which have been known to English law for a very long time.

But whereas it has for many years been routine for German and Dutch sellers to include retention of title clauses in their contracts for sale, even on the sale of raw materials or stock in trade, such clauses have in England been mainly confined to instrument sale and hire-purchase agreements. In the *Romalpa* case, English lawyers had been retained or secured, taken, English lawyers had tended to concentrate on the efficacy of the title retention security against third parties in relation to the original assignee, rather than in relation to proceeds.

Title retention and claims proceeds have serious implications for business concerns as the *Romalpa* case shows, which appears from its account to be the owner of its stock turns out to have purchased subject to retention of title, and the fact that it assigns the stock to the company's unsecured creditors, or even for a bank holding a floating charge. If stock is sold, generating proceeds in the form of receivables, the seller is entitled to the seller of the stock, to the exclusion of creditors.

Two suppliers of different raw materials sell under retention of title clauses. The first commingled in a manufacturing process from which results finished product. The two sup-

without being mixed or made into a unit of manufactured article.

The defendants refused to pay the price, the plaintiffs issued a writ claiming (*inter alia*) an order for return of all aluminum foil remaining unsold by the defendants, an account of the proceeds of any sale and a party doubly difficult is that retention of title is not regarded by English law as a form of security and is therefore not registrable in the Companies Registry; nor is it a right to trace proceeds required to be registered, even where it is given by contract. Hence a plaintiff must show that he was adversely affected by a proprietary claim of which he was entirely ignorant and the extent of which he had no means of ascertaining.

It is true that the position of third parties is not quite so plain as has usually been assumed. The buyer of stock in ordinary course of business will almost invariably get a good title overriding that of the original seller. The financial house or factor disinvesting the receivables generated by the sale of stock solely with reserves is not bound to look to the stock subordinated to the seller's equitable right to trace, but will

Fourteen-storey uplift for down-town Atlanta

In downtown Atlanta there is now new complex which with considerable justification, calls itself a "city within a city". It is a single structure on a five and a half acre site, 14 stories tall and enclosed by a steel skygirted roof. The complex, half a million square feet of office space, an entertainment centre, about a hundred shops, eight restaurants, six cinemas and a central ice rink make up the project. It is designed to cost \$50,000,000, of which \$25,000,000 is for the addition and conference hall and to a new indoor sports stadium, capable to seat 20,000.

The development, known as the "Omni Complex", is sheerly unique in terms of its size and complexity. It encompasses commercial, arts and financial packing. It is the sort of project that no single company could undertake.

It was conceived by two wealthy property developers,

Mr Maurice Alpert and Mr Tom Cousins, who realized their goal with the backing of Mr David Rockefeller, Mr Stavros Niarchos and the Ford Foundation.

Building started in 1973 and the complex was completed last year for a total of more than \$70m. Its backers are now near completing a similar project in Miami, Florida. They may prove that their ideas are commercially successful and are starting a new trend.

The conceivers of the venture had a social aim. They believed that a complex such as this could serve to revitalize the seedy down-town centre of Atlanta.

Public authorities supported the venture to the extent of building the neighbouring conference and sports centres. Downtown Atlanta is now flourishing with a vast array of new building projects.

recently completed and with more being planned.

Having succeeded in its social aim the complex now stands a good chance of commercial success. About half the office space has been leased and it seems likely that almost all the offices will be let within a couple of years.

Some of the most exclusive international retailers, such as Hermes and Pucci, have taken shops in the centre.

From a management point of view it is a superb and certainly represents a large slice of the cost. Mr Claude Feniger, who runs the hotel division of the Omni hotel and who was president of the International Hotels from 1968 to 1974, argues that it is no longer commercially feasible to build large, luxury, free-standing hotels, except in those few big cities where room rates of £25 or £30 a night can be charged. The Omni Hotel in Atlanta charges about £20.

Mr Feniger says that the successful luxury hotels of the future will have to be integral parts of multi-purpose complexes, drawing from the large number of people attracted to them and partially sharing the building and running costs with other, directly linked, commercial projects.

He points out that there was a time when it was possible to build a room for £20,000 and to make a profit if the hotel achieved a 60 to 70 per cent occupancy rate and at a charge of £20 a room. Building costs had risen sharply and the £20,000 building cost at Omni's Atlanta hotel was not high compared with costs in other large cities.

The hotel is not yet making money and has had some teething problems, notably with its pretentious French res-

taurant, but it achieved an 88 per cent occupancy rate earlier this year.

The Omni complex's financing is a well-guarded secret. Ownership of the complex is held by a private holding company, International City Corporation, which has created Omni International Limited as its management company and which has Omni International Hotels Incorporated as an affiliate (in which Mr Pennington has some stock).

There appears to be no doubt that the rate of return on the venture could well be low for some time to come. But for the example, and taught its backers lessons that are now being used to advantage, in Miami. The new Omni complex there includes some large department stores, which are to be sited in the Atlanta project and it is more modest in scope.

Frank Vogl

Business Diary: Dr K's job • 1588 and all that

Chase was one American banker who freely admitted knowing nothing about economics and who regularly joked about it at his poor business sense. He was the former Secretary of State, Dr. Henry Kissinger's mentor, as all followers of the former Harvard professor know, and he has been quoted as saying in a recent letter that he was "nothing." One ought not to be surprised then to learn that in a month he will be the first of a number of speakers at the Georgetown University, Washington, on the "Future of Business."

The series has been sponsored by the sum of \$250,000 by the Gulf Oil Corporation, and Kissinger will not doubt give credit for his presence. He recently given \$500,000, it is for a talk consisting only of jokes to the National Council of Manufacturers.


Chase and fees apart, there is a curious aside to these movies: the world of business: Kissinger is to join the Chase Manhattan Bank International Society Council.

An old friend of Chase's, chairman, David Rockefeller, whose foreign policy interests are considerable, he will become chairman of Chase's International Council next year and play an increasingly important role in the bank's affairs, notably as key adviser on the political wisdom of foreign loans.

Flarepath

Should you have the misfortune to be on board a boat that is sinking between Portland, Maine and the Island of Nantucket about 10:30 p.m. on June 6, kindly think twice before firing a distress flare. Thanks to the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors you may otherwise signal the captain of Alderney to ignite a beacon delineating the Queen's Seal, Jobbies.

The surveyors have spent the last year organizing a fund-raising bonfire in eight countries, and the flames (you can get a map showing them), linking Windsor with the white shores of the English Isles. At 10 p.m. the



Hollywood

"Why not celebrate the Jubilee by switching equities into gilts?"

up to film, one of the many problems into which Steel ran.

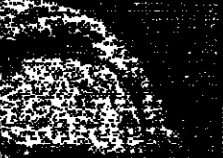
Survivors have overcome the lack of hilltop boudoir sites in the Fens by placing a look-out on the roof of Ely Cathedral. Between Portland Bill and Alderney the RICS has managed to get two helicopters to hover mid-Channel which will send up flares to signal the lighting of the mainland bonfire to the Channel Islanders.

tend to be less than when surrounded by the or with investigative cugging at them. So the is out in farming circles Young's war, something usual, an easy-going ram horns as curly as can be

Ram Rod, a Dorset bought in 1970, is thou have leached his nitre partly because of his diet of bran and beet and his successor w

erie "Le Tanneur" et les
neries du Bugey, which
clared profits last year
£760,000. It also has a
option on another 44 per cent
which BHG's chief executive
Richard Odey wants to take up.
His problem is that he needs
French government approval.
There would be a deal if BHG
were prepared to help out the
government with its own prob-
lem tannery, Société Nouvelle
d'Exploitation des Tanneries
Françaises Reunies (SNETFR).
The French want Odey and
Co to take over management
control of SNETFR on a fee
basis, as well as to take equity
stakes in SNETFR's loss-making
tanneries at Le Puy and Bort-
les-Orgues.

If these deals go through,
BHG will end up with a sub-
stantial investment in French
tanning, which, as in Britain, is
a fragmented industry, with
many small tanners up and
down the country. All this
when BHG is cutting back its
capital commitment in Britain
courtesy of the NEC.



night Her Majesty will light the first bonfire in Windsor and, as each team see the blaze of the preceding beacon, they, too, will strike tinder until beacons splutter from the Sheldens to the Channel Islands.

Robert Sval, RECS Secretary General, has been picking sites since March, following a tradition of beacon signposting in this country that has been little in evidence since Napoleonic days. Many of the sites chosen, were, in fact, last used in 1588 to signal the defeat of the Spanish Armada, but the landlords' fears for their grouse did not force the first Elizabethans to insure each site for damage of

Rambunctious

Young & Co, independent "real ale" brewers, of Wandsworth, south-west London, have set the head-bunters to work. Not for any of the executive posts, however, but for a ram.

The company's trademark is a ram and the mascot, Ram Rod, has died.

So popular was Ram Rod (the name of a Young's ale) at pub openings and with the brewers' staff that the company has decided to find a successor. The only trouble is that rams

offered the same. He would have to be on easy terms with other animals, as Young's some Shire horses use deliveries.

Skin game

Barrow Hepburn, of whom whose bookmaking British racing interests, the National Enterprise Board has called the rescue, could parade and up with a fifth star. France's gaming industry BHG has 40 per cent one French tanner, Ma

With thefts of heavy plant now costing about £300m a year, the National Federation of Building Trades Employers is to record "losses" on the central index of the national police computer. This will make details of the theft available to the police within seconds of discovery and may help to intercept the plant before it is resprayed and shifted overnight to some other part of the country or even to the Continent.

& Trading Group Ltd

INTERIM RESULTS

	Half Year to 31 Jan 1977	Half Year to 31 Jan 1976
External Turnover	£28,233,000	£21,000,000
Trading Profit	£2,101,000	£1,000,000
Interest Payable	£351,000	£1,000,000
Group Profit before Taxation	£1,750,000	£1,000,000
Corporation Tax (estimated)	£801,000	£1,000,000
Group Profit after Taxation	£949,000	£1,000,000
Net Earnings per Ordinary Share of 10p	5.0p	5.0p

Despite the political and economic uncertainty which continues, I am pleased to report that the Group profit before tax for the 31st January 1977 was £1,750,000 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The diversity of the Group's activities has helped the recovery in earnings which took place mid-way through the year. This has helped to produce this improvement, as only a moderate increase in demand took place.

The level of trading of the Industrial Services Division has been good with the order books presently running at record levels. The demand for the products sold by the Steel Stockholding Division has prevailed last year, has continued with only flat rolled products showing signs of reduced demand. The Metal Processing Division has similar companies in the same field, has suffered a reduction in demand due to the fluctuation in demand.

The uncertainties over inflation and the level of demand for the Group's products, but subject to any major national economic changes, expected that our profits for the full year will show a consistent increase over those for the previous year.

The Directors have declared an interim dividend of 13.5p for the 4th July 1977 to shareholders on the register on the 31st July 1977. The Directors anticipate recommending the maximum dividend allowed for the year ended 31st July 1977.

10th May, 1977.

Norman M. ...

C.M.T.

Industrial services • Light engineering
Steel stockholding • Tubes, pipes
303 Halesowen Road, Dudley

Year to Jan 76 audited	Year to 31 July 76
138,000	£47,895,000
590,000	£4,103,000
333,000	£575,000
257,000	£3,528,000
522,000	£1,777,000
735,000	£1,751,000
3.9p	9.3p

continues to confront us, the six months ended in 1977, for the Group's activities and though the previous year rate economic recovery

has been particularly levels. The strengthening Division, which products showing any in common with uction, in margins due

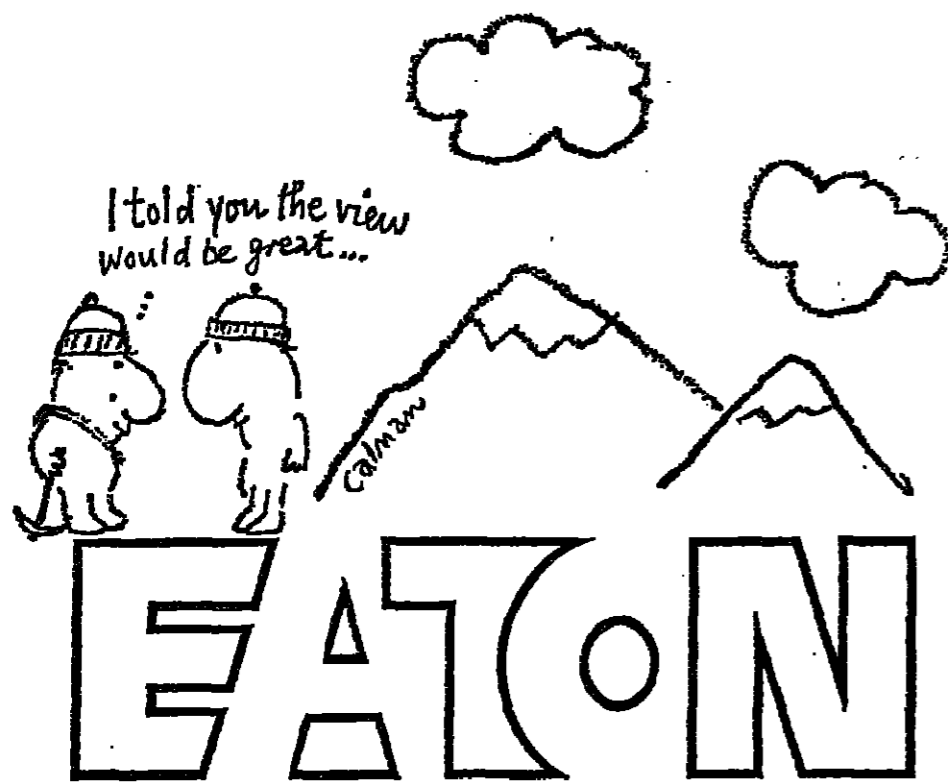
and make it impossible Industrial upset it is derable improvement

10% net payable on d June 1977 and they ble - 29.23027% net -

V. Hickman, Chairman

ing - Metal processing
ings and forgings

ey, West Midlands.



Eaton Corporation

Cleveland, Ohio

Statement of Consolidated Income
Eaton Corporation and Subsidiaries.

	(In thousands of dollars)	
	1976	1975
Net Sales	\$1,808,129	\$1,553,294
Interest and other income-net	17,435	18,252
	1,825,564	1,574,546
Cost of products sold	1,327,891	1,176,958
Selling and administrative expenses	246,171	222,634
Research and development expenses	28,455	25,997
Interest expense	39,170	36,801
Exchange (gain) loss	(57)	14,946
	1,641,630	1,477,136
Income before income taxes	183,934	97,410
Income taxes	93,071	50,367
Net income	\$90,863	\$47,043
Net income, in dollars, per common share	5.23	2.66

Eaton employs over 4,500 people in seven plants in Britain, manufacturing Eaton axles and transmissions, Yale® industrial trucks, Yale® security products, Eaton industrial drives and other precision engineered products. Copies of Eaton's Annual Report may be obtained from the Director of Communications, Eaton House, Staines Road, Hounslow, Middlesex, TW4 5DX. Tel. 01-872 7313.

BNP in Birmingham

Banque Nationale de Paris Limited is a member of the BNP Group, with an international network extending over more than sixty countries in the five continents.

BNP's worldwide experience is now available to you in Birmingham where our Representative, John Warlow, will be pleased to discuss your business and banking needs.

Established in the City of London for over 100 years, and with Representative Offices also in Leeds and Edinburgh, BNP Limited is ideally placed to provide a comprehensive domestic and international banking service to corporate and private customers.



Banque Nationale de Paris Limited

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Birmingham B2 3JL
Tel. (021) 236 9735

Group Head Office:
16 Boulevard des Capucines 75009 Paris Tel: 523-55-00 Telex: 280 605

Commonwealth of Australia

Fifteen Year 6½% Bonds Due June 15, 1982

To the Holders of the above-described Bonds:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Bonds of the above-described issue, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Sinking Fund Agent, has drawn by lot for redemption on June 15, 1977 at 100% of the principal amount thereof through operation of the Sinking Fund, \$170,000 principal amount of said Bonds bearing the following numbers:

249 2472 4033 3155 7025 7394 9355 10933 12623 14128 13772 15838 18026 19429 20730 21460 22220
310 2496 4266 3232 7074 8081 9171 10934 12122 14026 15897 18040 19388 20844 21714 22962
398 2410 4266 4083 7174 8428 9626 11230 12701 14284 16103 18096 19738 21010 21784 23516
415 2576 4333 3694 7268 8426 9709 11330 12752 14320 16204 18093 19879 21026 21823 23772
618 2672 4394 3611 7251 8679 10006 11449 12777 14222 16063 18063 19860 21126 21824 23762
600 2678 4637 3768 7401 8860 10227 11621 12915 14454 16413 18245 19707 20100 21164 21911 23847
702 2688 4787 4164 7477 8972 10251 11707 13154 14600 16601 18451 19774 20203 21263 22020 23957
871 2423 4799 3570 7645 8972 10251 11707 13154 14600 16601 18451 19774 20203 21263 22020 23957
8062 2958 4808 4469 7678 9204 10687 12214 13758 15400 17044 18694 20350 21444 22155 22973 24927
2034 2738 4881 6733 7331 9371 10895 12344 13970 15609 17253 18933 20706 21447 22203 23029 24929

The Bonds bearing the numbers above specified will be redeemed and paid on and after June 15, 1977, at the principal amount thereof, upon presentation and surrender of such Bonds, with all coupons maturing after said redemption date, at the option of the holder either (a) at the Corporate Trust Office of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y., or (b) subject to applicable laws and regulations, at the main offices of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York in Antwerp, Brussels, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt (Main), Geneva, London or Paris, or the Reserve Bank of Australia in London, or Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. in The Netherlands. Payments at the offices referred to in (b) above will be made by check drawn on a bank in New York City, or by a transfer to a United States dollar account maintained with a bank in New York City. Coupons maturing on June 15, 1977 should be detached and presented for payment in the usual manner.

From and after such redemption date no interest shall accrue upon or in respect of any such Bonds called for redemption as aforesaid.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

May 11, 1977

NOTICE

The following Bonds previously called for redemption have not as yet been presented for payment:

4311 6282 7030 10242 11257 12671 13653 14276 14548 16389 17271 18289 18970 19620 19682 21962 23239
2325 2629 2770 28012 11271 12671 13653 14276 14548 16389 17271 18289 18970 19620 19682 21962 23239

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

More strong buying by the institutions

Though slightly disappointing figures from Unilever brought a brief pause around lunchtime, equities had another strong session as the institutions continued to reinforce their industrial portfolios.

The FT Index, a full 11 points ahead at midday, closed 9.4 up at 463.6 as profit-taking was easily absorbed. The last time it stood this high was in mid-June, 1973.

The general view is that the institutions were guilty of some miscalculation of the market's performance over the last few

The drums are beating for the stock market arrival of Sotheby's. They should also draw attention to the merits of Christie's. Christie's recently reported a 1976 jump in profits from £1.9m to £3.6m and is probably heading for £5m this year. It also had £4.2m of net cash in the latest balance sheet to set against a market worth of just over £15m. The shares are now 74p, bringing down the p/e to 6. The present yield of just over 6 per cent is already well covered.

Weeks and what we are now seeing is a hasty correction of an over-cautious approach. The gilt-edged market also scored some solid gains on the increasing hope that the Bank of England will allow the Minimum Lending Rate to fall again this week, possibly by as much as half a point. Short dates ended with gains of between

one-eighth and one-quarter, while "mediums" and "longs" were better by half a point.

Though the Unilever figures were only a disappointment to those going for the top end of the range of estimates, "country" selling left the shares 4p lower at 498p, after 512p, with the NV also easier at £27.80.

Ahead of figures, there was a strong showing from Becham, up 14p to 490p, with double-figure gains also coming from Fisons 12p to 364p, ICI 12p to 390p, Hawker Siddeley 15p to 668p and Reckitt & Coleman 10p to 415p.

The demand also spilled over into engineering and electrical issues where the best gains

came from EMI 8p to 236p, Tube Investments 14p to 430p, GKN 12p to 336p and Davy International 9p to 216p.

After its subdued showing on Tuesday, in spite of a profits forecast, electrical issue, Lawrence Scott was back in favour with a rise of 13p to 135p, on hopes that a takeover statement will soon be forthcoming.

After confirmation of talks, Storey Brothers was another speculative spot to jump, this time by 27p to 210p, while Mann & Overton gained 12p to 125p in the hope that five-purchase group Lloyd's & Scottish, which has a stake of more than 20 per cent, will offer terms for the balance.

Latest dividends

Company	Ord div	Year ago	Pay date	Year's total	Prev year
Arco (25p) Fin	3.47	7.15	1/7	5.2	4.72
Bartons Fin	7.86	7.15	1/7	7.86	7.15
Barr Wallace (25p)	3.32	3.02	8/7	3.32	3.02
Central & Sheppard (5p)	1.1	1.02	21/6	2.1	1.91
Central (10p)	3.27	1.19	30/6	6.55	3.58
Clifford & Snell (5p) Int	0.15	0.14	22/6	—	0.59
Richard Costain (25p) S Int	1.59	1.44	5/7	3.09	2.84
Wm Morrison (25p) Fin	1.59	1.55	5/7	2.55	2.32
Investors Capital (25p)	0.60	0.55	1/7	—	1.20
Kwik-Fit (25p) Fin	1.12	0.75	—	1.75	1.25
Lesney Products (5p) Fin	1.68	0.78	—	2.6	1.62
Wm Morrison (25p) Fin	1.5	1.17	29/6	2.6	1.87
More O'Ferrall (25p) Fin	2.29	1.5	—	3.04	2.25
Sellin Court (5p) Fin	0.56	0.44	—	0.96	0.79
Toys & Co (25p)	0.8	0.65	—	0.8	0.65
Triville (10p) Int	0.7	0.52	—	4.16	1.48
Turkitt Corp (25p)	4.16	3.78	—	—	—
Usher-Walker (10p)	1.89	1.72	1/7	2.92	2.56
John Williams (25p) Int	0.8	0.67	8/7	—	1.97

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.54. *Adjusted for scrip. †Forecast.

Plans blocked for tin mining companies to switch residence

By John Brennan

In its first overt action the Investment Protection Committee of the Unit Trust Association yesterday blocked plans to transfer the residence of two tin mining companies to Malaysia.

An extraordinary general meetings yesterday resolutions to transfer the residence of Southern Kinta Consolidated and Southern Malayan Tin Dredging failed to achieve the necessary 75 per cent majority because of the concerted oppo-

sition of the trusts. The trusts objected to the tin companies' scheme involving the payment of a final dividend after the transfer of residence. The companies argue that payment of a final dividend in this country, while paying the double taxation costs for the trusts, would make an unreasonable charge on shareholders funds.

Mr William Dunne, a director of the companies, estimates that paying the dividend in this country with the irrecoverable Advanced Corporation Tax charge would have cost £400,000 from Southern Malayan's shareholders funds.

In a statement from the trusts, they explain that they are "not in any way opposed to the desire of the Malaysian Government to see a transfer of ownership of its major natural resources". But they "feel strongly about the timing of the proposed dividend payments."

The trusts are "prepared to have further discussions with the companies". But Mr Dunne says that there is "no question of further talks" at this stage.

Grim study of black gold miners

Continued from page 1

subjected to degrading conditions even before they arrive at the mine. Although the team did not visit a recruitment centre, it drew from a report compiled by some theological students on the Maseru recruitment centre in Lesotho which is run by the Chamber of Mines of South Africa.

The dormitory at the centre has been described by witnesses as being infested with lice, bugs and fleas. The report states: "Admittedly, these may be brought in by men from the country, but no one remembers when the room was last cleaned, let alone sprayed and disinfected." The food is described as "quite inadequate and virtually inedible."

Recruitment of black miners is undertaken by the Chamber of Mines, which represents the various gold mining groups. After investigations into conditions at Maseru, the recruitment system and accommodation is being radically changed.

On arrival at Welkom in the Orange Free State, new recruits are taken to a centre where, according to the report, "they have to strip naked and run in droves. They are kicked and pushed to the doctor after washing in bitter cold water. After examination they are sent to be X-rayed, then on to fingerprinting. Blacks and only blacks—who will be going underground have to spend five days in an acclimatization chamber to accustom them to the heat and the environment they will experience."

Miners "object most strenuously" to the "deadly monotony" of the exercises, 24-stepping a minute for about four hours.

The report notes: "They complain, too, about the attitude of the supervisors which they find hostile, unsympathetic and inflexible. The fact that no one is allowed to visit the lavatory during a session results in considerable discomfort and, at times, men, in desperation, simply relieve themselves in the acclimatization chamber."

The enormous strains placed on miners working long hours in arduous and dangerous conditions generates nervous energy once the miners come up from underground.

This release of nervous energy is not dispersed into individual homes, however. It is poured into a densely-packed hostel, impersonally structured and administered on behalf of mine management by indunas (blacks appointed by management who try to act like traditional tribal chiefs) and their tribal representatives.

Apart from official recreation, it was found that the three main foci of this energy were drugs (especially drink and dagga), town women and homosexuality.

A group of workers told another field officer that as they were treated like animals on the mine they behaved like animals. The drinking and subsequent vomiting over the weekend by miners was quite appalling. The lavatories and corridors were an unbelievable mess and represented evidence of the miners behaving like animals.

The report found that homosexuality besides being a

"release activity" was closely integrated into the management-imposed power structure of the hostels.

In one instance, a complaint by a man that he had been seduced by force was ignored by the induna and the tribal representatives.

A field officer also recorded the case of a young boy who had entered into a contract with a team leader to be his lover and complained that he had not been paid as originally agreed.

The induna—the management's appointee—held court and, after being told that the team leader had financial difficulties, declared that the team leader was committed to paying the boy in full and that if he did not the induna "would have the team leader discharged from the mine."

Mr S. W. van der Goff said that flats for visiting wives were being constructed at some of the mines, but that they would be limited and "will not run into hundreds."

The Anglo American annual report, issued last month, states: "The fundamental issue of men being separated from their families for prolonged periods can only be fully resolved by creating a permanent labour force."

"Even if this were legally possible, the cost of building sufficient married accommodation to house all black married men employed by the mines is quite beyond the financial resources of an industry in which production units have finite lives."

Corruption appears from the

survey to be part of the management-imposed black control structure. Clerks admitted to be indifferent and corrupt—misconduct which could be permanent loss for a sum—while personnel assistants were found to be open to bribery when it came to promotion.

Mr van der Goff said he was a little surprised by the corruption charges, but hoped that the computerized manpower system being installed by the group would overcome this.

Ehre miners are resembled both by the team leaders as well as the ordinary miners. The report says: "The major source of tension underground, apart from the dangers of the job itself, is the white miner. Ordinary black miners, almost with exception, cite the white miner along with accidents as their major objection to underground work."

A few days after the report was printed, last November, Anglo American called a meeting of the general managers of its gold mines to discuss the implications of the report.

Mr Denis Etheridge, chairman and managing director of the group's gold and uranium division, commented that within three weeks 90 per cent of the things that could be put right had been rectified.

Anglo American subsequently sent copies of the report to the Chamber of Mines. However, only one mining group requested more copies from Anglo American to distribute to its mines.

Top P & O men sell stock after Finance Act blow

By Desmond Quigley

Four executive directors of P & O substantially reduced their shareholdings in the group last week—thanks to tax changes in the 1976 Finance Act.

Managing director Mr Sandy Marshall reduced his holding of 54,576 deferred shares by 40,000 to 14,576; deputy managing director Mr Richard Adams cut his holding from 56,598 to 19,098; Mr Henry Elsworth, Mr Maxwell 54,490 shares; and Mr Denis Brown sold 29,612 shares to leave with a holding of 2,400 shares.

The group said yesterday that all the shares sold related to its stock incentive scheme. The scheme provided interest-free loans to the participants for the purchase of the shares.

Following the 1976 Finance Act the scheme is no longer attractive to the participants. P & O said.

The group stressed: "There is no question of a lack of faith in the company by the directors. Elsworth, Mr Maxwell, Mr Joseph, chairman of Grand Metropolitan, has sold 100,000 of his 8.2 million shares."

WIGHT

CONSTRUCTION HOLDINGS LIMITED

Annual Report

31ST JANUARY, 1977.

	1977.	1976.
Turnover.	£9,394,918.	£13,171,891.
Group Profit before Taxation.	£562,911.	£502,042.
Earnings per Share.	18.09p.	17.46p.
Dividends per Share.	6.715p.	6.105p.
Net Tangible Assets per Share.	76p.	64p.

■ New record Profits level despite reduced Turnover.

■ Group Net Assets exceed £1m for first time.

■ Directors' valuation of Land and Buildings exceeds book value by £340,000 (23p. per Share).

■ Mr. J. Manson, Chairman, is confident that Group is well equipped to meet the challenge of the difficult times ahead.

Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary.

WIGHT CONSTRUCTION HOLDINGS LIMITED, P.O. Box No. 1, Polmont, Falkirk, FK2 0PP.

UNION MINIERE

Société anonyme

Registered Office: Rue de la Chancellerie, 1-3000 Brussels.
Trade Register No. 13577 Brussels - VAT No. 408385129.
Co-ordinated Statutes have been published in the annexes of the "Moniteur Belge" on March 23, 1968 and April 4, 1968.

BALANCE SHEET AT DECEMBER 31, 1976 (in BF)		31-12-1976	31-12-1975
ASSETS			
Fixed Assets		384,197,286	396,911,168
Buildings, equipment, furniture and fittings		194,940,610	181,689,812
Less: Depreciation		15,743,324	16,123,544
		368,456,962	380,765,624
Investments		9,808,076	7,430,609,961
Less: Amounts to be called up		(17,073,000)	(37,866,243)
		6,735,076	7,392,743,720
Current Assets		6,625,025,707	7,389,244,018
Debtors		666,494,276	483,032,158
Metals and other products		1,447,238,020	1,646,368,389
Debtors		1,714,249,020	1,743,187,474
Short-term investments		2,641,799,283	2,579,340,362
Cash at bankers and in hand		3,246,003,130	3,901,872,646
		23,882,676,016	23,406,396,680
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1976 (in BF)			
DEBIT			
Operating results		Financial year 1976	Financial year 1975
Financial charges		17,088,073	20,506,328
Depreciation on buildings, equipment, furniture and fittings		9,800,798	8,705,074
Diminution in value of investments		130,000,000	67,234,144
Geological prospecting expenses		325,000,000	305,000,000
Transfer to provisions for replacement of the company's shares		20,000,000	16,000,000
Transfer to provisions for charges and risks		6,931,191	12,970,819
Transfer to provisions for charges and risks		819,785,401	150,000,000
Profit available for appropriation		1,897,817,168	1,788,608,712
CREDIT			
Operating results		Financial year 1976	Financial year 1975
Income from investments		250,506,328	205,000,000
Interest and sundry receipts		362,016,378	68,132,146
Profit on realisation of investments		22,577,028	1,058,874,778
Appropriation from provision for charges and risks		112,596,301	124,201,721
		805,695,635	1,456,208,645
		1,897,817,168	1,788,608,712

A report on the Annual General Meeting that will take place in Brussels on 28th May, 1977, will be published in this newspaper.

PER CONTRA ACCOUNTS
Guarantee in accordance with Articles of Association.
Commitments and contracts outstanding.
*Commitments for guarantees amount to BF 268 147 260.

10th May, 1977

Coffee does about-turn after decline

[illegible]

Tea prices continue to move lower

The overall supply situation at auction was also comparatively easier and this coupled with a seasonal slackening in demand were contributory factors.

North Indian teas were 10p to 15p per kilo down apart from costs, which were 4p to 8p lower. Assam pfs were quoted around 209p per kilo against 222p last week.

Bright Africans had lost up to 25p by the close with Kenya pfs indicated around 225p against 240p last week.

Str. Lava tea was expected to meet a stronger demand at times and

US zinc price cut 'possible'

US coffee price boom 'not over'

well over \$3 a pound, they say. The importers have been able to "follow the market down" by offering coffee at progressively lower prices because they hedged the coffee they bought from producers at high prices by selling short an equivalent amount in the form of futures contracts. Futures prices at that time also were at peak levels.

The protective practice of selling futures short at prices close to those of physical coffee is a standard operating procedure.

Thus, only a limited amount of hedged coffee is on hand in the United States to be sold at the lower prices and it is dwindling, they say. If producing countries continue to hold out for higher prices and the present slumpy United States supply runs out, prices will turn around and start rising again, importers say, although none will predict by how much and

While roasters might be attracted by a potential shortage and low prices to buy greater beans in quantity, it is not likely that they will, however. For one thing, their buying would cause prices to rise against them selves.

Also, roasters do not need in coffee so badly. Retail coffee sales have dropped as much as 30 per cent from last year because of record prices.

The dollar ran into profit-taking initially but swiftly recovered as higher interest rates boosted Deutschmarks dipped to 2.35 (2.3595) along with Dutch guilders (2.4610) (2.4585). Japanese yen reflected the Japanese firmness of the currency in Tokyo improving to ¥130 from ¥128.10. Silver Gold gained \$0.25 to close London at \$147.875.

Paris	8.50-8.52	8.514-8.524
Stockholm	7.45-7.48 1/2	7.47-7.48 1/2
Tokyo	472-473	476-477 1/2
Vienna	28.75-28.90 1/2	28.85-29.00 1/2
Zurich	4.33-35 1/2	4.34-35 1/2

Extractive exchange rate index last night unchanged at 61.7; 100 equals December, 1954.

Discount market

Books were eventually ruled within a band of 3 per cent to 5 1/2 per cent. The clearing banks generally had flat positions, but banks as a whole had brought slightly above target balances on from Monday, and there was

Money Market Rates
Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 8%
(Last changed 22/4/77)

Overnight: High
Week Fixed: 7-74

Local Authority Bonds			
1 month	8 1/2%	7 months	8 1/2%
3 months	8 1/2%	8 months	8 1/2%
6 months	8 1/2%	9 months	8 1/2%
4 months	8 1/2%	10 months	8 1/2%
5 months	8 1/2%	11 months	8 1/2%
6 months	8 1/2%	12 months	8 1/2%

Secondary Muni F.D. Watson			
1 month	8 1/2%	8 months	8 1/2%

3 months	1-2-74	12 months	3-10-74
Local Authority Market:			
1 day	1-74	3 months	1-74
1 day	1-74	6 months	1-74

Sugar standstill
Bangkok, May 10.—The Thai government is asking sugar cane planters not expand their crop.

during the 1977-78 season because of low world sugar prices. Production in 1976-77 season was

3.4 million tonnes up 23 million tonnes.
3.5 million tonnes up at 23 million tonnes.

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank	81 1/2
Consolidated Credits	81 1/2
First London Secs	9 1/2
C. Hoare & Co.	81 1/2
Lloyds Bank	81 1/2
Nat Bank	81 1/2
Nat Westminster	81 1/2
Rossminster Acc's	9 1/2
Sheenley Trust	11 1/2
Williams & Glyn's	81 1/2

* 7 day deposits on sums of £50,000 and under 4% up to £25,000 5 1/2% over

£25,000 and over 6%

EGGS (The London Egg Exchange)—
 The egg producers' market is showing
 the signs of weakness for all grades
 of eggs. The market for the best
 generated interest has been maintained
 but the market for the lower grades
 is showing a marked decline.

	Week/Thurs	Mon/Tues
White Large	4.20 to 4.30	4.30 to 4.40
White Medium	4.10 to 4.20	4.20 to 4.30
White Small	4.00 to 4.10	4.10 to 4.20
Brown Large	3.90 to 4.00	4.00 to 4.10
Brown Medium	3.80 to 3.90	3.90 to 4.00
Brown Small	3.70 to 3.80	3.80 to 3.90

Imported prices (in £):

	Per 100	Per 100
France	4.35	4.35
Italy	4.35	4.35
Spain	4.35	4.35

Shipments

French 1 1/2

All prices quoted are for
 delivery in Kent. The above
 prices are for the best quality
 eggs.

M. J. H. NIGHTINGALE & CO. LIMITED
62-63 Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8HP. Tel: 01-638 8651

High	1976-77 Low	Company	Last Price	Ch'ge	Gross Divid'g	Yld %	P/E
36	27	Airsprung Ord	36	—	4.2	11.8	6.7
120	100	Airsprung 18 1/2 CULS	120	—	18.5	15.4	—
32	25	Armitage & Rhodes	29	—	3.0	10.3	—
119	95	Deborah Ord	119	—	8.2	7.4	6.0
130	104	Deborah 17 1/2 CULS	130	—	17.5	13.5	—
132	120	Frederick Parker	132	—	11.5	8.7	6.4
74	45	Henry Sykes	74	—	4.2	6.3	—
250	185	James Burgess	79	—	6.0	5.5	12.7
82	48	Robert Jenkins	250	+3	25.0	10.1	5.5
24	8	Twinklco Ord	14	—	—	—	—
67	54	Twinklco 12% ULS	64	+2	12.0	19.4	—
63	51	Uniflock Holdings	59	-1	6.1	10.2	7.5
77	65	Walter Alexander	77	—	5.8	7.5	8.7

**Oil Exploration
(Holdings) Limited**

	1976	1975
	£	£
Group Turnover	2,479,550	1,892,426
Operating Profit	1,497,046	1,232,322
Profit after exploration written off and taxation	670,889	360,840

Earnings per Share	6.39p	3.44p
Dividend per Share	1.887p	1.716p

The Group has an 8.52% interest in the 'Thelma' oil discovery on block 16/17 in the U.K. Sector. In December the Group acquired the U.S. production company Bates Oil Corporation.

C. M. Dalley, CMG, Chairman
Copies of the 1976 Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary,
Oil Exploration (Holdings) Limited, Erskine House, 68 Queen Street,
Edinburgh.

BRONX

- * Record pre-tax profit of £784,707 up 36% from previous year.
- * Maximum permitted dividend equivalent to 43.3% gross.
- * Exports 52% of turnover.

- * It is expected to maintain full production during the current year which should result in profit earned being in the region of that achieved in 1976.

	£000's	
Turnover	1976	1975
	9,181	8,511

Pre-tax profit	785	578
After tax profit	365	276
Profit retained	277	196
Capital employed	2,355	2,114
Earnings per 10p share	5.8p	4.4p

Net assets per share 29.3p 24.9p

If you would like a copy of the 1976 Report and Accounts please apply to The Secretary, Bronx Engineering Holdings Limited, Dudley Road, Lye, Stourbridge, West Midlands.

US zinc price cut 'possible'

Mr Pierre Gousseland, the president and newly-elected chief executive officer, said that Amx expects lead and zinc usage to grow at an annual rate between 1 and 2 per cent.

1976-77		1977-78	
High Bid	Low Offer Trust	High Bid	Low Offer Trust
Authorized Unit Trusts			
Abbey Unit Trust Managers.			
T2-80 Gatehouse Rd. Aylesbury, Bucks. 8296-5341			
23.2	18.6	Abbey Capital	23.2 30.0 4.0

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

US \$ STRAIGHTS		Offer		Inc.	
Australia 8 1963	212	102	100	86	87 1/2
Belgium 1963	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
Brazil 1963	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
Canada 8 1967	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
France 1963	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
Germany 1963	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
Italy 1963	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
Japan 1963	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
South Africa 1963	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
Switzerland 1963	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.K. 1963	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 1963	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 1967	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 1971	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 1975	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 1979	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 1983	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 1987	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 1991	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 1995	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 1999	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2003	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2007	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2011	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2015	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2019	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2023	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2027	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2031	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2035	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2039	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2043	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2047	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2051	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2055	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2059	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2063	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2067	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2071	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2075	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2079	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2083	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2087	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
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U.S. 2095	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2099	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2103	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2107	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2111	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2115	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2119	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2123	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2127	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
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U.S. 2203	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2207	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
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U.S. 2255	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
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U.S. 2263	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2267	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2271	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2275	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2279	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2283	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2287	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
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U.S. 2363	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2367	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2371	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2375	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2379	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2383	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2387	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2391	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2395	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2399	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
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U.S. 2407	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
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U.S. 2667	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2671	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
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U.S. 2679	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2683	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2687	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
U.S. 2691	102	102	100	86	87 1/2
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Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

[illegible]

Industrial cleaning

Modern cleaning firms and to wince when they hear the description "Mrs Mopp" applied to their workers. Their view is that the single-lady clad in overalls and wielding a bucket in one hand and mop in the other is as out of date as clogs in Lancashire mill.

On the lowest grade of cleaning worker today has been competent to operate sensitive and sometimes complicated machines. They work under a detailed cost system.

When the work is highly technical, as for instance computer rooms where a dust can disrupt weeks work or in hospitals where infection can be fatal. Other firms are expert cleaning windows in a rise office blocks or

in offices. Special equipment and expertise are needed in the industrial sector, for example, sterilize tanks or to clean underside of commercial vehicles.

Considerable industry has built up around the using and maintenance of things. Although, taking equipment, materials and our, a rough estimate is that it costs about 100m a year on keeping in houses, offices, shops and other buildings in the country.

While accurate statistics are scarce, it is estimated that more than £200m of work is carried out by the cleaning industry. More than £200m is spent on cleaning homes and a further £500m on such things as before painting, by building owners.

The specialist cleaners' argument is that if they are engaged to do cleaning work, under contract, this for the occupant of the building is the best. They are also to his own job. Until much larger. As a result, a single man is common for big cleaning staff would have to be employed for a few hours to get the premises work done without getting the premises in the way of the building's use. This is the case of the day's office workers' boss. He can't afford to have the office staff practice move in a team of cleaners used up 100 years ago and equipment working



a Special Report

The professionals sweep away Mrs Mopp image

by Patrick O'Leary

Office cleaning is still a labour-intensive business, and the labour is mostly female. But the women are now frequently under 40 rather than over 50, and less likely to call you "Mrs Mopp" when you arrive at the office.

Another change is that Safety at Work Act has caused some serious thinking about standards on the part of part-time members of your own firm. When a contractor takes over the cleaning of long-darkened offices, he usually requires the few of them, he likes the company occupying the offices to subsidize the extra hands until natural wastage takes its toll.

However, this wastage is not as inexorable as formerly. Somebody in the business said: "At one time women went out cleaning offices in the morning, and then they came back in the afternoon. But this is dying reformer, who decided there must be a better way of sending small boys up them."

A more recent advance has been the use of a tank descaling. This used to be done manually by men going into them and scraping rust and scale off, but can now be effected by chemicals, with acid dissolving the deposits.

Abattoirs give some of the hardest work

The Contract Cleaning and Maintenance Association says its members comprise about two thirds of the large and medium-sized firms in the business. Although the office side is that the public knows best, members specialize in many different aspects of cleaning. One whisks through the Queen Elizabeth II when she docks.

Factories, hotels, airports, hospitals and theatres all have their practitioners. One firm has prospered for nearly 50 years simply by cleaning telephones. New requirements appear from time to time, such as computer rooms which have to be tidied up with the minimum of water soaking into the floorboards.

Individual contracts can be of daunting size. A British company, with an American partner, has a multi-million pound agreement for public cleaning in Riyadh, the Saudi Arabian capital. Another supplies roller towels for British Rail trains.

There has been some movement in Britain towards an American-style package services. A company will offer interior decorating, floral displays, to venerable blind washing, security guards, a mah to at Heathrow.

Gerry Greaves

One such rule, found pinned on an office door recently, and dated 1852, reads: "Mr Rogers will appoint a senior clerk to be responsible for the cleanliness of the main office and private office and all boys and juniors will report to Mr Rogers 48 minutes before prayers and remain after closing hours after work for cleaning direct. Brushes are provided by the owners."

A National Board for Prices and Incomes report shows how matters had changed by 1970 when it found that two thirds of government offices were being cleaned under contract against a shilling in 1857.

The other method, used before the spread of the specialists, was for firms to employ their cleaning staff direct. A lot of schools and some offices still do this. But the increased use of contract cleaning means that commercial premises are vacuumed for a much shorter time each day than used to be the case. They are also to his own job. Until much larger. As a result, a single man is common for big cleaning staff would have to be employed for a few hours to get the premises work done without getting the premises in the way of the building's use.

This is the case of the day's office workers' boss. He can't afford to have the office staff practice move in a team of cleaners used up 100 years ago and equipment working

typically from 6 to 9 (morning or evening) more economically because he is servicing a number of contracts.

Another development which has favoured the specialist is the increasing use of floor covering and furniture. These need to be kept clean regularly to maintain their appearance and value. In addition, modern synthetic materials for floors and upholstery may need skilled treatment.

The wrong cleaning substance or clumsy handling can easily cause permanent damage. Even the specialists have to be wary. One of the rules of the industry's trade association, the Contract Cleaning and Maintenance Association, is that members insure themselves against damage caused by negligence.

There is also the risk, with powerful cleaning chemicals and modern machines, of injury. Even housewives are vulnerable to possibly fatal mistakes such as mixing bleach with acids or levatory cleaners, as the combination releases a poisonous gas. Electrical accidents are common if, for instance, the cord of a vacuum cleaner is used to jerk the plug from its socket by a user unwilling to walk back the extra few yards.

The specialist tends to be more aware of the risks and can train his staff to avoid them. It is more difficult for a direct employer to do this.

Despite the rise of the specialist cleaners, who have grown during the past 20 years to employ an estimated 250,000 workers, a lot of cleaning is still carried out on a do-it-yourself basis.

A survey carried out by the Association of Professional Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff found that 12 per cent of office staff still clean their own offices (but not usually after hours or before prayers) and 30 per cent of offices were not kept clean enough.

Another survey by the Federation of Personnel Services, revealed in 1972 that unsatisfactory working conditions, including dirt, was the main reason why 6 per cent of office staff left their last job. It was also a contributory factor to why 14 per cent changed their jobs.

There may be good reasons why an organization finds it more satisfactory to carry out its own cleaning. Hotels, for example, seldom use outside specialists for general cleaning. One explanation is that cleaning and maintaining hotel bedrooms takes place during most of the day, depending on when guests leave. It would be difficult to draw up a contract to accommodate the necessary irregularities in hours of work.

Drawing up a cleaning contract has its own pitfalls and estimating for this work is a skilled job. For instance, the definition of clean can vary from sterile to merely not dusty. The estimator must accurately gauge his prospective customer's requirements and translate these into the frequency and labour needed.

The first rule in the CCMA's code of good practice concerns quotations to prospective clients. It says that all quotations will, as far as possible, embrace all the known factors relevant to the work to be undertaken, and they will provide for sufficient staff and working hours to execute the contract satisfactorily.

In the early days of the industry when the specialists and their clients were less experienced, cut-throat competition on pricing was common. Since wages account for as estimated 85 per cent of cleaning costs, a reduction in frequency or a drop in the number of articles cleaned could bring dramatic apparent savings.

One of the prime functions of the CCMA has been to introduce common standards. It will also act as an arbitrator in disputes between cleaners and members. Its code of 11 rules was drawn up in 1968 and is backed by disciplinary procedures under which members can be suspended or expelled from the association.

Standards of cleanliness generally have been rising steadily. The biggest demand for contract cleaning comes from new office blocks, but shops and in particular the new covered shopping centres such as Brent Cross in North London are anxious that their premises should be clean and welcoming to their customers, and are turning to the specialists for help.

The contract cleaning firms themselves have matured and are offering a much wider service to clients. The bigger companies will now take on the complete maintenance of a building from cleaning the corridors to disposing of rubbish to greasing lift machinery and replacing light bulbs. The newest service given by such companies as Pritchard Services is security—their staff offers protection from burglars.

Patricia Tisdall

Strong words. About a serious problem. Hygiene conditions at work. They're just some of the printable reactions from almost half of the people interviewed in a recent independent survey. People employed in different

"Obscene."

(PUBLISHING CLERK, HARROW)

One of the major areas of concern was the general standard of cleanliness in washrooms and toilets.

"Bloody awful" said an invoice clerk. "Absolutely horrible" thought a shop manageress. "They're never cleaned" said a laundry worker.

A machine operator from a Midlands factory said he thought the only

"DIRTY."

(GAS WELDER, GLASGOW)

say they could be improved was by being locked down.

Obviously we can't do much for him except suggest the name of a good demolition company.

To others we can offer more positive help. We're Kimberly-Clark.

For years we've been helping to control infection and maintain a high standard of hygiene, not only in major hospitals, but in offices and factories up and down the country. And for every problem we can offer a solution.

"The towels here are always soaking wet and dirty" said a Travel Agency Clerk. "I'd prefer the paper ones."

Our range of Kleenex® and Hi-Dri® Hand Towels work on a very simple principle. One clean, fresh towel for every pair of hands. Used just once.

Apart from the fact that it's more pleasant to have a spotless dry towel every time you wash your hands, it's also much more hygienic.

"Horrible... the soap is gungy and so greasy that you can't get it off your hands after you've washed."

Insurance Broker. We're pleased to say our soap will come off your hands along with the dirt.

"Disgusting."

(MACHINIST, HARRINGAY)

With our Kimguard® Soap System, you get a personal portion of handsoap from a dispenser, every time. It's a lot nicer to use than a bar of soap that's been handled by a dozen different people.

"The toilet paper is like emery board" Inspector Electrical Factory.

"It's hellish hard" Typist.

95% of the toilet paper used in the home nowadays is soft. So it's only natural that people expect to find it at work.

Our soft toilet tissue will work out at about the same cost as hard papers.

"REVOLTING."

(CAR FACTORY INSPECTOR, SUTTON COLDFIELD)

So there's no reason for hard toilet tissue when the comforts of home don't cost a penny more.

"The rag wipes are scruffy and smelly. They put more on than they take off..." Machine Operator.

Kimwipes® Disposable Wipers are designed specifically to keep both machine and machinist as clean and as safe as possible.

Unlike rags they're free from dangerous protruding zips and buttons.

"Filthy."

(BAKER, STREATHAM)

And unlike rags they're used just once, and then thrown away.

So there's no danger from sharp pieces of metal swarf or oil contamination.

Using Kimberly-Clark products has another benefit too.

You get Kimberly-Clark service.

From installation through to regular and trouble-free deliveries.

All of which prompts us to make a statement that we don't mind anyone quoting us on.

Keep people happy, safe and healthy and you'll keep them where they want to be.

And where the country needs them to be. At work.

* Kimberly-Clark.

Contact Kimberly-Clark Ltd., Industrial Division, Dept T1, Larkfield, Maidstone, Kent ME20 7PS. Telephone: Maidstone 77700. Telex: 96356.

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Best laid plans upset by the personal touch

by Diana Patt

Now that more and more offices are moving to open plan, it is no longer easy to hide the rubbish. When we all worked in separate box-like rooms the piles of yellowing newspapers and unfilled letters were hidden within four walls. In open plan the rubbish is on public view.

Ideally designers like to rationalise carefully what the office workers need to have at their desks or work stations and to place a central filing system with the files collected on trolleys at the end of each working day and returned to the central area.

Unfortunately, unless there is rigorous office control, this design can be undone by a battery of little empire builders who like to personalise their work area with pens, files, books and fly-geese.

Richard Linnington, designer for Austin-Smith: Lord, architects, who design interiors for custom-built offices or redesign and convert existing offices, maintains that it is impossible for unduly offices to be cleaned properly. He says: "Offices have to be easily maintained and the surfaces robust. People simply do not treat the office with the same care that they treat their homes."

The old belief that a hard floor such as woodblock or vinyl tile is easiest to clean is fast disappearing. Unless they are carefully cleaned and maintained these surfaces deteriorate quickly and low installation costs are offset by the high cost of maintenance.

Cleaners prefer carpets, which can be easily vacuumed and can be laid up to the wall to skirting level. Recessed skirting makes for easier cleaning. All-wood carpeting is the most expensive, but the best. Stains tend to lie on the surface and wool is more resistant. Nylon burns more easily and produces powerful fumes. Carpet tiles, which can be taken up and washed or moved, are an advantage in areas of hard wear such as under desks or the track to the vending machine.

Paint is probably the cheapest treatment for walls, but although there are washable emulsions, painted areas quickly show damage. Passages and main circulation areas which get heavy use need special treatment. Here polished metal corners are easily cleaned, take most punishment and can make a feature out of a long, otherwise uninteresting passage. For the wall covering Mr. Linnington recommends best, which wears well and can be vacuumed and is not easily stained.

For offices themselves



Columns are covered in glass reinforced plastic, easily wiped down at Van den Berghs & Jurgens, Burgess Hill, Sussex.

where there is not so much wear like soft fabric stretched on panels rather than wallpaper. The material can be vacuumed and the panels can be unhooked and replaced so that they are cheaper to keep clean than wallpaper.

Heavy columns are often a feature of open plan offices and they can quickly look tacky unless covered with hessian or carpeting, or else with glass reinforced plastic in bright colours, which only needs wiping down occasionally.

Easy to clean work surfaces can be veneered wood, plastic laminates or vinyl. Linoleum, rather surprisingly, is often used for counters. After sealing, it is easily wiped down and is cheap and quickly replaced. Where printing inks and solvents are in use, rubber makes a durable work surface.

Among the greatest dust traps are desks—especially those with solid end panels which tempt the cleaner to

give them a miss and which also get badly marked by vacuum cleaners. Desks with legs give a clear view of accumulating dust and a mobile pedestal with drawers and filing tray which fits under the desk is light and movable for cleaning.

Chair coverings are a matter for personal preference, but vinyl, although wipeable, can be hot and sticky in summer and tears easily. Fabric coverings, to keep their looks, have to be dry cleanable.

Coffee is the fuel on which most offices run and it follows that the coffee area has to be carefully planned, with the requirements of the employees very much in mind. Vending machines can generate a lot of rubbish and spillage and need an easily wipeable floor surface. Austin-Smith: Lord has just designed a separate vending machine area for an office in the City. It is brightly painted, with a disposal unit and rubber flooring. Little kitchens produce coffee for

the directors. Mr. Linnington says: "The vending machine areas should never be shut away and allowed to become sordid. If they are visible they are more likely to be kept clean."

Laboratories have to be designed for easy maintenance with hard, smooth surfaces which wipe down and no hidden corners where soap and dirt can be trapped. Directors increasingly are asking for their own gold key lavatories, with showers and cupboards for brushes and towels.

Power cables and telephone wires attract dirt and obstruct machinery. They can be housed in overhead tracks. For most of us such ideal surroundings do not exist and if they did we would want to imprint our presence on them. Which reminds me, machine of which I must remove my pile of overdue library books, drying rubber plant and postcards of Bulgaria. I will do it tomorrow.

Quiet revolution under foot

It was not so long ago that wall to wall carpeting was considered the height of luxury in homes and unheard of in offices. Today, carpets are commonplace in airports, public houses, cinemas, offices and a wide variety of industrial premises.

The carpet marketing department of the International Wool Secretariat estimates that over half the floor-coverings sold annually are carpets whereas in 1960 only about a quarter were. About a third of carpet sales today are to industrial users who 20 years ago would have dreamt of laying carpets outside the boardroom.

There are many reasons for industry's growing preference for carpets to smooth linoleum or vinyl floor-coverings. Its sound absorption qualities are appreciated in open-plan offices and typing pools. There are tangible savings in its superior heat insulating properties, to offset the initial cost which is typically double that of its smooth-surfaced rivals. Probably the consideration which exerts the biggest influence factor is that cleaning and maintenance are easier and cheaper.

Most smooth floor-coverings need four separate treatments—washing, mopping, drying and polishing. A single action, with a vacuum cleaner, suffices for carpet cleaning. The time involved and consequently the all-important wages bill are the all-important factors.

Carpets do have some formidable disadvantages. Good maintenance is probably more important than for any other floor-covering. Embedded grit can drastically shorten the life of a carpet by cutting into the pile and breaking fibres. As a result carpets must be cleaned regularly for economic as well as aesthetic reasons.

Carpets also stain more easily than smooth floor surfaces. Oil and grease, if left, may in addition to discolouring the carpet affect the life of the fibres.

Different types of carpet fibres react differently from dirt. A Which? report last October examined eight carpet fibres extending from acrylics and modacrylics to wool, testing them for soil and stain resistance and ease of cleaning. Each showed different characteristics but although most had stain resistance, no carpet was stain proof.

Periodically (how often depends on how they are used) all carpets need more intensive cleaning treatment than can be given by a vacuum cleaner. A number of cleaning organizations specialize in these treatments. One process uses steam to penetrate deeply into the carpet pile, loosen and extract packed dirt, oil, grease and other substances. The more usual method is a shampoo treatment. There is a variety of special foam-based carpet cleaners that avoid wetting the carpet. To do so can cause the colours to run. The principle is that, once dried, the foam and dirt can be removed from the carpet together.

It is impossible to remove some stains such as cigarette burns or other substances which damage the fibres themselves. In such situations carpet tiles—which can be removed and replaced piecemeal—come into their own.

Carpet tiles are fairly new to Britain. Introduced in the 1960s, they are, as their name suggests, squares loosely but firmly fitted. The first carpet tiles had a tough hairy consistency. Since then the ranges have been extended to printed and tufted varieties.

Heuga, the Dutch-owned manufacturer which claims a dominant 60 to 70 per cent of carpet tile sales, announced in March that it was doubling its range of tiles to 18.

Although undoubtedly growing in popularity, carpet tiles have not yet caught on to the same extent in Britain as they have in, for example, Holland and West Germany, where they are used in homes as well as offices. In Britain, they represent about 4 per cent of carpet sales compared with about 24 per cent in West Germany.

In theory, tiles offer an easy solution to the staining problem. But in practice they need considerable care in fitting so that the edges lie flat and the pattern (if only the directional pile characteristic of the earlier varieties) matches. Extra costs in fitting may outweigh the savings in cleaning costs. Nevertheless, carpet tiles are regarded as a strong growth market and a great many manufacturers are studying their potential with interest.

P.T.

Top wage for work at high level

Inside most window cleaners lurks a George Formby determined to get out. They are skilled, proud of it and not easily put upon.

A company chairman was sitting at his desk when a window cleaner appeared. "Where did you come from?" the chairman asked. "Along there," the man replied, pointing casually at a narrow ledge running round the tall block.

His boss was appalled. "Don't ever do that again, it is highly dangerous." Before leaving the way he had come, the cleaner leaned over the desk and said: "Governor, you do your job, and leave me to do mine."

In spite of such balancing acts, and general reluctance to wear safety belts, it is said the accident rate is not high in relation to comparable occupations. Nor are falls necessarily serious. The operators, wearing protective clothing, when men are less than 10 ft from the ground, use spray guns. Through these water changed. Fewer customers are now housed in offices on to stone or brick surfaces, and in many cases they have

moved in blocks which are all windows, or similar surfaces. These require the use of cradles, raised and lowered on pulleys. In West Germany some boatmen, as the cradles are called, use squeezers of a steel which enables them to complete the task without stopping as they slide slowly up and down.

Cleaners with the required skill and courage for high level work are always in short supply. One employer said that he pays £5,000 to £7,000 a year, and they play more golf than I do.

Cradles are also among the tools of the trade for firms which clean the exterior fabric of buildings, although they are powered well over the past decade they have attacked a century of grime on many public buildings. The operators, wearing protective clothing, when men are less than 10 ft from the ground, use spray guns. Through these water changed. Fewer customers are now housed in offices on to stone or brick surfaces, and in many cases they have

Building Research Establishment says: "Damage may result from the employment of operatives who lack the necessary skill and experience." Or, as an old hand in the industry put it: "Someone can destroy in a matter of seconds a curving which has lasted a thousand years."

Supervision is important, since the true condition of crumbling stone may become apparent only during cleaning. Not many, however, would carry this attention to detail as far as the employer who visited the top of Nelson's column during its renovation.

Once softened by water, dirt can be removed with brushes of bristle, bronze or stainless steel. Wire brushes may cause staining, if strands break off and become embedded in the fabric. Grit blasting is used mainly for sandstone and very hard surfaces. In some cases, wet grit blasting is used, with water introduced into the air and grit stream. A few operators prefer to use chemical cleaners.

Materials and techniques differ with the surface to be cleaned. While glass can be expected to withstand most

things thrown at it, marble and polished granite, for example, need special care. A marble memorial to the Albert Edward Robert Gordon Galt was shipped in a special container to draw off dirt and impurities before being restored at the museum.

Architects have turned to aluminium and stainless steel for exterior decoration. But even these bright surfaces can be attacked by corrosion, especially near the sea, and need special cleaning. A more traditional decorative metal, brass, also shows neglect.

Graffiti have produced a new challenge to cleaners. Some unparliamentary words were daubed in white paint on the walls of the Palace of Westminster. They were removed by hot water sprayed at high pressure. An important innovation was made during the Whitehall clean-up a few years ago. Polythene sheets 60 ft high were used to protect men while they went to work on the War Office in midwinter. The industry had ceased to be a seasonal one. Not all problems are tech-

nical. Owners of buildings scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Act are required to give notice to the appropriate government department before embarking on extensive cleaning.

Another difficulty arose when a company was called in to clean and repair the main gates of the 38th high tower. One occasion when the governor did not offer to supply a working party, and the operators used a mobile tower instead of the usual scaffolding.

Unusually mobile towers have become a familiar sight as men are raised to clean the lamps in tall, standards and other street furniture in cities, and towns. At a lower level, one firm has the contract to clean all London's traffic lights. More delicate is the task of maintaining the City of London's boundary markers. These winged keys, made of various metals, are made of various metals, cast iron and aluminium. In addition to rebronzing, repainting, and polishing, some require the application of gold leaf.

P.O.L.

Importance of sucking up

by Donald Massie

It was in 1901 that the first really effective suction cleaner was introduced to the world by an English Civil Engineer, Robert Cecil Booth. He had noticed that beating and sweeping carpets was unhygienic.

A year earlier he had studied attempts to blow dust and dirt from one side of a railway carriage to the other and into a grassbox-like container. This demonstration, at St Pancras Station, London, had been a failure. However, back at his workshop, he decided to deal with high-explosive dust, including TNT and fulminate of mercury, to save workmen from injury to health and risk of explosion.

When there was a serious outbreak of spotted fever among the Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve stationed at Crystal Palace, south London, vacuum cleaning removed more than 23 tons of dust from the palace, and the health of the men improved as a result.

The installation of a fixed vacuum cleaning unit in the Middlesex Hospital, London, in 1961 drew visits from hospital authorities all over the world; a steady increase in this type of work for hospitals at home and overseas was continued. Another modern application is the system for handling irradiated dust at nuclear energy plants.

The nucleus of what is today the biggest building maintenance group outside the United States followed the acquisition in 1947 of Cleaners and United Linen Services by Westminster Cleaning Co. Now employing 20,000 people around the world with international headquarters at South Harrow, and operating under the name of Pritchard Services Group, they have developed from window cleaning to airport, factory, hotel, office cleaning and servicing, as well as handling the cleaning and restoring of buildings, exterior walls, bridges and the supply of towels and a comprehensive security service.

Gradually the world's cities are becoming cleaner; governments, local authorities and management are spending more on improving the environment. London, Stone and Restoration Company, a Pritchard subsidiary, has transformed Whitehall, the home of the Royal Court, the Westminster Abbey and the Tower of London. Elsewhere Exeter and Wakefield cathedrals and Liverpool's Royal Albert Hall have had dark pollution stains removed.

Through Acme Industrial Cleaners, another Pritchard subsidiary, Heathrow and Gatwick Airports are cleaned every day; at Heathrow the company has 500 cleaners and maintenance staff employed in one of the largest cleaning contracts in the world. Another subsidiary, General Cleaning Contractors, keeps the City of London's statues, wall plaques and street lights clean. Three years ago Pritchard introduced from Australia high speed polishers with vacuum attachments for polishing large vinyl floors, corridors, entrances to large buildings, Electric floor polishers are more than 70 years old. Because the correct handling of chemical dust, chemicals, lead and other toxic materials is essential to avert a health hazard BVC have contained the matter with a three-stage filter system, also available in kit form for adding to existing machines. The BVC FV21, as it is known, fully complies with the health safety regulations issued by H.M. Chemical Factory Inspectors and other authorities.

One day at that time Mr Booth was stopped by the police and ordered to return

in the Royal Mint where he had given a demonstration of one of his power cleaners. He had forgotten to empty the dustbag which, because of the excellent cleaning job, contained a fair amount of gold dust.

The first industrial plant for boiler fire cleaning was installed at the London factory of Tate & Lyle; by the beginning of the First World War the principle of vacuum cleaning had become an accepted industrial process. It was exhibited at the first Daily Mail Ideal Home Exhibition in 1908.

During the war Mr Booth adapted his vacuum cleaner to deal with high-explosive dust, including TNT and fulminate of mercury, to save workmen from injury to health and risk of explosion.

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Company given royal warrant

This was followed by an order for the first two vacuum cleaners sold anywhere in the world. Later the company received the royal warrant of appointment to the King.

Demonstrations to other heads of state followed as did invitations from London's high society houses to organized tea parties at which the new invention was put through its paces.

Mr Booth was granted world patent rights for his invention, a round of legal battle, as would-be competitors attempted to cash in on his invention.

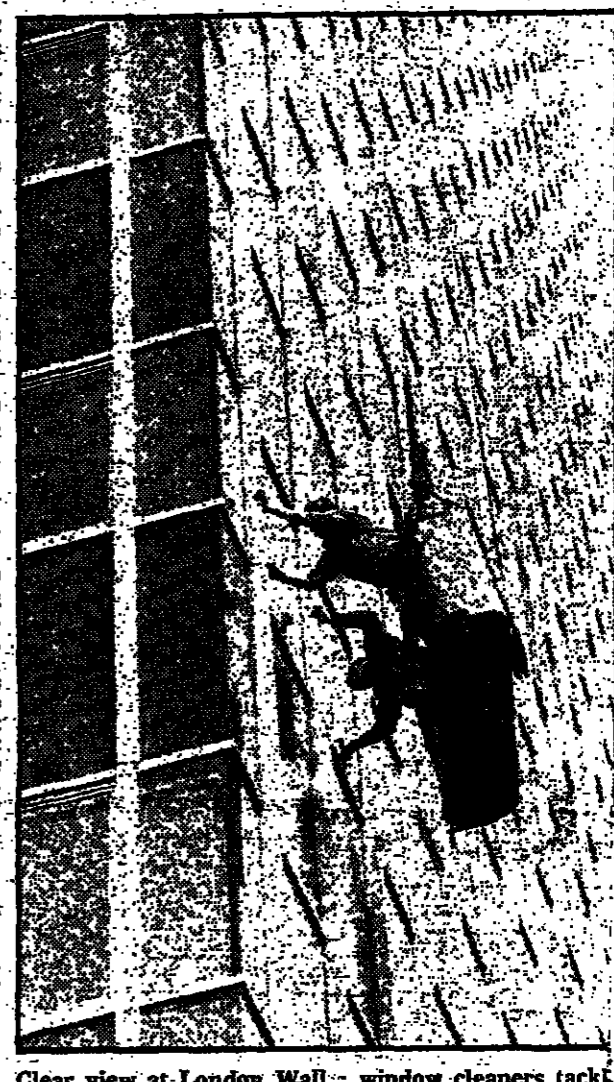
Beginning right from the principle of vacuum cleaning to the public, some of the cleaners were fitted with transparent hoses so that people could see the dirt being sucked away.

Success from his selling techniques brought Mr Booth orders for fixed cleaning plants from Houses of Parliament in 1904, from leading hotels and five or six West End theatres. Licences were soon issued to provincial contractors to manufacture Mr Booth's patent.

It was three years after the introduction of the world's first vacuum cleaner for large buildings that demand grew for small portable cleaners, which had to be hand operated in 1904, few homes having electricity then.

One day at that time Mr Booth was stopped by the police and ordered to return

Specialists who can handle a dust-up



Clear view at London Wall - window cleaners tackle large areas of glass.

business lies in the cost, although it is not always the cheapest price that wins the contract. Another skill is the supervision and management of staff. Mrs. Wopps are a dying race. This business offers opportunities to anyone who wants to work hard, but the majority are not prepared to do so these days.

Manpower is a company which came into contract cleaning much more recently and almost by accident. Mr Lance, Secretary, managing director, says: "Our entry into contract cleaning was an exercise of opportunism. We were handling mail, driving vehicles, working assembly lines and were asked if we could undertake cleaning as well."

"We use women for office cleaning and men for industrial cleaning, but for girls in factories, factory chimneys or heavy machinery. New standards of cleanliness are demanded since the passing of the Health and Safety at Work Act."

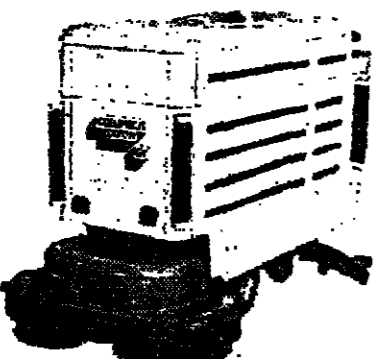
Manpower, which has offices throughout Britain

and the Republic of Ireland also undertakes specialist cleaning operations as hospitals, food processing plants and abattoirs. Through its Oxford office the company has replaced the traditional scouts at Wolfson College, Oxford's first institute for post-graduate students, covers acres and includes bars, kitchens, canteens, library and offices, as well as living accommodation for 250.

It has 34,000 sq ft of surfaces to be cleaned and maintained, including marble, ceramic, vinyl, metal, glass and woodblock. The workforce is made up of male and female equipment which cuts down work time. Manpower claims that this way the college pays only for work achieved to set standards and not for unproductive time. Mr. Secretan says: "Cleaning on the whole is a low-profit margin, low-quality industry. I want to change this image."

D.P.

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Tel: 01-254 1418

Immaculate Planned Maintenance Ltd
75 Dymchurch Road, Croydon Green,
Bromley, Kent.
Tel: Dulod 213552

Independent Cleaning Services Ltd
Head Office
29 Burton Road, London NW2 5BL.
Tel: 01-480 5161/2/3

Independent Cleaning Services Ltd
9a Harpsfield Road, Hatfield,
Herts.
Tel: Hatfield 54476, 6588

Industrial and Cleaning Services
(Southern) Ltd
118 Dutton Road, London W1.
Tel: 01-480 5161

Initial Service Cleaners Ltd
Luton House, Penonville Road,
London N11 5JH.
Tel: 01-472 2002

Inter Clean Ltd
2 Jacob Street,
London SE21 2BG.
Tel: 01-481 1381

J.W. & O'Malley Services Ltd
London EC2.
Tel: 01-247 1145/6

J. Jordan Cleaning Co. Ltd
34 West Green Road,
London N15 8NP.
Tel: 01-480 5161

Kingsmead Services Ltd
Kingsmead House, Mitchell Road,
Kingsmead, Canterbury, Surrey GU18 8AE.
Tel: Canterbury (Hants) 51223

Kyle Industrial Services Ltd
20a Eden Street,
Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey KT1 1BS.
Tel: 01-546 2678

L & M Cleaning Co.
6 High Street,
Marlow, Bucks.
Tel: Marlow 3217

Larry Cleaning Services Ltd
81 Essex Road,
London N1 2EF.
Tel: 01-228 9578/9

London & Home Counties Cleaning
Contractors Ltd
PO Box 145,
Hitchin, Herts.
Tel: Hitchin 54471

London Window Cleaning Co. Ltd, The
115-117 Dock Street,
London E1.
Tel: 01-480 5161

LONDON & SOUTH

Lyer Cleaning Systems (Operations)
38a Street,
Birmingham B8 1JG.
Tel: 01-226 4461/3

Associated Contract Cleaners
(Midlands) Ltd
111 Fitchy Road, Leicester LE5 9DQ.
Tel: Leicester 57772

Bliley Clean (Midlands) Ltd
37 Glenon Street,
Peterborough, Northants, PE1 5PH.
Tel: Peterborough 69550

C.C.A. (Office & Factory Cleaners) Ltd
Temple House, 44-46 New Street,
Birmingham B2 4JH.
Tel: 01-482 6544

Cleaning Contractors Group of
Companies, Head Office
31-53 Alcester Road South,
Kings Heath, Birmingham B14 7JG.
Tel: 01-444 4232, 01-443 2216, 01-443 2217

Cleaver Office & Window Cleaners
Ltd
Foley Trading Estate, Foley, Hereford.
Tel: Hereford 2684/2685

Commercial Cleaning Services Ltd
Head Office
92 Albert Street,
Liverpool L3 5JN.
Tel: 01-523 8831

Controlled Cleaning Services
(Northern) Ltd
39 Peel Street, Derby DE1 3RF.
Tel: Derby 36375

Erskine Industrial Cleaners Ltd
964 Kingsbury Road, Erdington,
Birmingham B24 8PZ.
Tel: 01-250 5713

Floor Maintenance Services Ltd
F.M.S. House,
Loughborough, Leics, LE11 1NU.
Tel: Nottingham 880412 (5 lines)

Industrial Cleaning Services
(Southern) Ltd
101a Cavendish Road, Oxford OX4 1HU.
Tel: Oxford 45008

Initial Service Cleaners Ltd
Frederick Road, Gillingham,
Birmingham B15 1JU.
Tel: 01-552 1325

Inter County Cleaners Ltd
Kensley Green Road,
Coventry.
Tel: Coventry 44529

Jenkins (Cleaning Contractors) Ltd
Junior House, Turner Street, Harley,
Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire ST1 2NS.
Tel: Stoke-on-Trent 23541

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Tel: Coventry 44529

Jenkins (Cleaning Contractors) Ltd
Junior House, Turner Street, Harley,
Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire ST1 2NS.
Tel: Stoke-on-Trent 23541

MIDLANDS (Continued)

Amalgamated Cleaning Services Ltd
38a Street,
Birmingham B8 1JG.
Tel: 01-226 4461/3

Associated Contract Cleaners
(Midlands) Ltd
111 Fitchy Road, Leicester LE5 9DQ.
Tel: Leicester 57772

Bliley Clean (Midlands) Ltd
37 Glenon Street,
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Tel: Peterborough 69550

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Junior House, Turner Street, Harley,
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Tel: Stoke-on-Trent 23

Appointments Vacant

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

UNIT OF STATISTICS, University of Edinburgh, James Clerk Maxwell Buildings, The Kings Buildings, Mayfield Road, Edinburgh EH9 3JZ.

Applications are invited for 2 posts at the Agricultural Research Council's Unit of Statistics in Edinburgh.

Post 1
The holder of the post will be expected to contribute to the integration of programming activities. Duties will include collaboration with other members of staff in making programmes developed within ARCUS suitable for a wider class of user, assisting the identification of programming needs and taking steps to meet them, bringing into ARCUS knowledge of good relevant software available elsewhere, and contributing to the systematic development of computing services. Particular tasks may develop in connection with GENSTAT.

The Officer appointed will need knowledge and experience of statistical computing. A good degree in statistics or mathematics with statistics and working experience of statistical software are likely to be more useful than specialization in computer science.

Appointment will be in the grade of Higher Scientific Officer £23,544.45 or Senior Scientific Officer £24,185.57, salary according to qualifications and experience. A supplement of £13.20 p.a. is also payable and there is a non-contributory superannuation scheme.

Candidates should have a first or second class honours degree or an advanced degree in statistics with at least 2 years post-graduate experience for appointment as HSO and 4 years for SSO.

Post 2

The Officer, to be appointed as SO, should be trained in statistics but have an interest in computation. The duties will be concerned with providing computational help to research and service work in ARCUS. He will need familiarity with computing and statistical activities in ARCUS, and especially with commonly used programs and packages. On occasion, he may be expected to deputize for the computer manager as well as for the officer in charge of services.

Appointment will be in the grade of Scientific Officer £21,493.57, salary according to qualifications and experience. A supplement of £13.20 p.a. is also payable and there is a non-contributory superannuation scheme.

Candidates should have a degree in statistics with some knowledge of computing.

Applications and requests for further particulars should reach the Secretary at the above address no later than 25 May 1977.

Information Assistants

At Heathrow Airport

The British Airports Authority require several young men and women to staff their Information Desks in the Passenger Terminal Buildings at Heathrow Airport, to deal with the multi-national travelling public.

It is essential that applicants should be fluent in both English and a foreign language (not including French) and be able to make clear and concise announcements over the Terminal Public Address System.

We would like to hear from applicants aged between 21 and 35 years with a minimum of 4 academic 'O' Levels, including a foreign language. The successful candidates will have a pleasant personality and be able to deal sympathetically with the travelling public.

Attractive uniforms are provided and staff are required to work eight hour shifts, based on a 40 hour week, between the hours of 7 a.m. and 10.30 p.m., including weekends and Public Holidays. At the age of 25 years and over the commanding salary is approximately £2,200 per annum (gross). In addition annual salary increments, language allowances and a holiday bonus are also payable. Benefits include liberal holidays, an attractive Pension Scheme, subsidised meals and Sports and Social Club facilities.

Please telephone or write to:-

Mrs. J. Stevenson, Recruitment Officer,
British Airports, Room 251, D'Almeida House,
Heathrow Airport,
Hounslow, Middlesex,
TW8 1JH.
Tel: 01-753 4321
Ext. 5106 or 7399.

GENERAL VACANCIES

ASSISTANT EDITOR

We seek an Assistant Editor generally to help the Editorial Director responsible for the Penguin Education and Cookery Lists. This will involve reading and assessing a wide variety of books and manuscripts under consideration, liaising with authors, and making recommendations as to publication.

Some previous experience in publishing is preferred. Starting salary will not be less than £3,500, together with a full range of benefits which include bonuses payable twice a year and L.V.s.

Please write with relevant career history to:

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The Legal Department of the National Coal Board offers a challenge, variety and responsibility. The scope of the work is unusually wide, including commercial matters of every description, conveyancing, the management and investment of pension funds, taxation, employment law, litigation, town and country planning, environmental protection and more specialised fields such as mining law and the law relating to the European Coal and Steel Community.

As a member of the Department, you would become deeply involved in a number of fields of work, and there would be opportunity to gain experience in the whole range of the Department's activities.

A young lawyer is required to join the team dealing with mining law, town and country planning, environmental protection and new legislation of both the UK and the European Community. Candidates should be solicitors or barristers qualified in England and Wales and should preferably have had two or three years' post-qualification experience in a large firm or in a major industry, although consideration would be given to those more recently qualified. They must be original thinkers with the capacity and ambition to succeed in an important task, and be willing to involve themselves with the industry in the course of a career as a member of a team.

Starting salary will be up to £6,000 but could be higher for an exceptional applicant. Rapid advancement is available for a suitable candidate.

Please write giving full educational career details to:

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University of Papua New Guinea

(PORT MORESBY)

ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT

An Assistant Accountant is required to take charge of the accounts of the University of Papua New Guinea. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the accounts department and will be expected to develop and improve the system of accounts. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position in a large organisation. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 2 years' experience in the preparation of financial statements. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 1 year's experience in the preparation of budgets. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 6 months' experience in the preparation of financial statements. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 months' experience in the preparation of budgets. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 1 month's experience in the preparation of financial statements. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 1 week's experience in the preparation of budgets. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 1 day's experience in the preparation of financial statements. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 1 hour's experience in the preparation of budgets. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 1 minute's experience in the preparation of financial statements. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 1 second's experience in the preparation of budgets. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 1 millisecond's experience in the preparation of financial statements. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 1 microsecond's experience in the preparation of budgets. 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Phone 637 9068/9.

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One of our Product Line Managers requires a competent secretary to help him run his successful and active group.
As well as providing a full, professional secretarial service, you will also become involved in some sales administration work e.g. dealing with customer queries, processing orders and liaising with our factories in Germany.
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This is a responsible position requiring in addition to good secretarial skills, organising ability, a friendly personality and sound judgement. Knowledge of German an advantage but not essential.
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You are between 25-35, have experience in sales, and a determined business attitude. You are a team player. Our client has the job. You will be rewarded with a basic salary, a guaranteed bonus, commission, and a company car plus expenses. (an ideal job) to ensure a high level of service to our clients. For further details please write to: Mrs. Maria Harwood, 145, Shaftesbury Avenue, London WC2E 6BT, or telephone 01-493 5050.

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11.45. N. M. Cabell, 11.20. W. J. ...
 12.25. Austrian Radio, ...
 12.00 pm. M. Shari, 12.05. ...
 Concert, part 2: Prokofiev, ...
 1.00 pm. News, 1.05. ...
 1.15. S. Bach, C. P. E. Bach, ...
 1.40. Beethoven, Part 1, 1.50. ...
 1.55. Le Camille, 2.00. ...
 2.00. Kerubard, ...
 2.05. Arne, Paradies, ...
 2.45. Holbein, ...
 2.55. 1. 1. 4. 1. 5. ...
 4.20. Concert, part:

9.00, August. 2026, by Roy Hiss
bury. 8.30, Kaleidoscope. 9.30-
Weather. 10.00, News. 10.45,
Book n' Bodimey. "Coming Up"
Alan. 11.00, The Financial World.
Tonight. 11.15, Today in Paris.
comp. 11.30, News. 11.51-11.57,
Inshore forecast.

SBC Radio London, local a-
national news, night program, sports
news. 5.30 VHF. 206 M.

Lancashire Broadcasting news and
sports station. 57.5 VHF. 206 M.

Capital Radio, 24-hour music, news
and features station. 90.9 VHF.
194 M.

OVERLAND—Why not let your house
flair for Jubilee Year. We b
—excellent tenants coming to i
don—Warburton & Co., 01-
3-34.

IN. HINCHLEY—Three furnis
near lake, in modern bldg.
Two 2 bedrooms, and 1 bedr
reception, k & b, sep. w.c. C
lin. etc.—Huller & Miller
RUC 3464.

RUC 3464—A RUCK urgently n
quality fur. flats/houses n
long/short lets. Ideal ten
looking—See 3721.

AMERICAN—EXCLUSIVE
newly furnished flat or house
to £150 pw. Usual fees requir
Phillips Jay & Lewis 625 818

avenue, in period house space
furnished flat. Newly decor-
expensively equipped Hall-
large bedrooms, drawing room,
dining room, tiled kitchen,
utilised bathroom, etc. etc.
Storage, deep-freeze, dryers,
Gas C.H. Phone. Good commu-
cations and shopping. A
e.w. — 01-876 6507.

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state flats and houses for over-
seas visitors in Central London, w/
in year lots: 1 to 5 bed. 01-
875-8200 or e.w. — Tel.

UNFURN. FLATS wanted. F. and
purchased — 604 4871. Dixon
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bedroom apartments, also m
town house, 4 bedrooms, 2
rooms, etc.—Tel. 828 8152
Harley St. 111

ONE FINE 30 YEARS
ring living in London, 629 E
N.10. Unfurnished house, 4 b
recept, £50 p.w. C.H. 548
2001, 2013

AVAILABLE Low Quality
And houses for long short in
Glasgow & Co. 585 5247

FIRST CLASS tenants & 1st
flat, houses required in G
London, Kilmart Baker & Co
265

S.W.6. 3 bed. flat with roof gar
July/Oct. £100 p.w. RUC
Ruck, 584 3721.

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CASH | CASH | CASH |
Diamond or Precious
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Rings, Gold Cigarette Cases,
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parcel for immediate
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St. James's Street, LONDON
W.1. Tel.: 01-405 8177.
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hington, Gloucestershire. Mr. Oley
Mr. P. Thackeray
WIMBORNE, Dorset. The following
for semi-finish and final
8101. 6-10 p.m.

lucky you'll end up as my
son, fl. N.W.C. University
instruments by B-B-Stein
way, Blotting paper, etc.
price low. But for probab
tions you'd better call P
Hanned Pump Specialist Mrs
DREN ON 68-3204 4000.

FRENCH EMPIRE 1918-1919
and 1920-1921. Col. Archibald
chair. C. in Damascus here
and from fall from wedding
1,250. Pair: Bronze and
Cannable. 1918-1919.
Cannable. 1918-1919.
1918-1919. 1918-1919.
611 E 16th. Tel: 321 0515.

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RUCK & RUCK urgently need
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 contact: 1000 2722
AMERICAN EXECUTIVE needs
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AVAILABLE NOW - Quality flats and houses for long term lets. -
- Collins & Fildes, 40-41, -
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- flats, houses required in Central
- London. Kammar Baker & Co. 581
- 2861.
- E.W. 1/2 bed. flat with roof garden.
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- Rick, 584-5723.

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chair, etc. in Damascus homed
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Tucson, San Diego, San Francisco
San Jose, Tel. 331 0500

(continued on page 36)

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BIRTHDAYS

JANET (and The Times) has an important birthday today...

MARRIAGES

DAVIDSON & FLEMING. On 7th May 1977, David Davidson...

DEATHS

ARMY-EDGAR. On Saturday, 5th May 1977, at the Royal Surrey Hospital...

BIRTHS

BARNBROOK. On May 8th, 1977, at St. Peter's, Cherwell, to Jane and David...

DEATHS

PRENTICE. On 8th May, 1977, at the Royal Surrey Hospital...

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Bargain Breaks at THE WHITE HART, BRAintree. A 16th century coaching inn...

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CORSICA BARGAIN

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We fly direct to Geneva for Tuesday through the week...

UP UP AND AWAY

JOHANNESBURG, NORTHERN RHODESIA. A unique holiday experience...

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At the lowest prices, we offer a wide range of holiday packages...

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